THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 266

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $12 00
" " " per week : : : : : 25
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy : 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : 5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : : $ 00
" " each additional insertion : : 50
" " two weeks : : : : : : : 6 00
" " one month : : : : : : : 8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.
☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.
☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 20 cents per line.
☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.
☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.
☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of one week.
☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.
☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*
☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.
☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : : $5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : 4 50
" " twenty or more, each : : 4 00
Invariably in advance.

HUGO WESENDONK.....President.
FR. SCHWENDLER.....Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.
A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September.....1866
1 Khesvan, 10th October.....
1 Chisleu, 9th November.....
1 Tebeth, 9th December.....
1 Shebat, 7th January.....1867
1 Adar, 6th February.....
1 Veadar, 8th March.....
1 Nisan, 6th April.....
1 Iiar, 6th May.....
1 Sivan, 4th June.....
1 Thamuz, 4th July.....
1 Ab, 3d August.....
1 Elul, 1st September.....

Ash Wednesday, 6th March.....1867.
Maunday Thursday, 18th April.....
Good Friday, 19th April.....
Easter Sunday, 21st April.....
Ascension, 30th May.....
Pentecost, Whitsuntide.....
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mh14 tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANCHORNA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. C. Trader, W. M.; H. T. Tomlinson, Sec.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 260. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 266. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Bates, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 94 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; R. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 9. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. A. J. Wheeler, M. E.; H. H. Paynter, Sec.

E. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; S. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 3d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.·.; —, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th.. No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K.·. 8th, No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Creede 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

RAILROADS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

TRAINS leave as follows (city time):

Through Express, Sundays excepted, 6:26 a.m.; Through Mail, 6:40 p.m.; Somerville Accommodation at 3:40 p.m.; Grand Junction Accommodation Train, connecting with Mississippi Central Train, leaves at 12:30 p.m.

Express connects at Grand Junction with afternoon train on the Mississippi Central Railroad for Holly Springs, Water Valley, Grenada, Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans, La., etc.

At Corinth, for Okolona, Columbus, Miss., Mobile, Ala., etc.

At Decatur, for Columbia, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, etc.

At Chattanooga, for all places in Eastern Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, etc.

Through Mail connects at Grand Junction with trains for Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn.

At Decatur, for Athens, Pulaski, Ala., Columbia, Nashville, etc.

At Chattanooga Mail trains connect for same points as Express trains.

Baggage checked through.

For tickets and further information, apply at the office, No. 13 Court street.

W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.
A. A. BARNES, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
ap14 tf S. H. SHOCK, Passenger Agent.

Diamond Line.

THROUGH Receipts given for COTTON via Cincinnati by rail or river. Time guaranteed—Cars sealed—no change from Cincinnati to New York. W. JAY JOHNSON,
mh5 tf Star Wharfboat.

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Under Greenlaw Opera House,
345 Second street.
my26
THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON
Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS
216 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in the most superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

SIGN OF THE BEE-HIVE

MME. MITCHELL & CO.,
Straw Bonnet Dealers, Milliners and Dress Makers,
ADJOINING THE IRVING BLOCK,
Northeast Corner Court Square,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Bonnets Cleaned, Pressed and dyed to the present Fashion. 21 3m

Trustee's Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust executed to me by A. Fenwick, dated July 18, 1866, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tenn., in book No. 57, part 2d, pages 26, 27 and 28, for the purpose of securing certain notes therein specified, and in default of payment having been made, I will, on

Saturday, the 23d Day of June, 1867,

between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a. m. at the southeast corner of alley between Main and Madison on Madison street, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain lot or parcel of ground in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, known and described as follows, being about five miles east of the city of Memphis, on the waters of Cypress creek, and known upon W. Armour's subdivision of his plan of 106 in the Garrett tract as drawn by Grider & Funiack, civil engineers, and Shelby upon said plan as Lot No. 6 right; beginning on the southeast corner of the intersection of Grau and Rucker avenues as laid down upon said plat; thence eastwardly with the south line of said Grau avenue twelve hundred and seventy-eight feet (1278 feet) to the lands of the late John Pope; thence southwardly three hundred and twenty-seven, five feet (327 5-10th feet) to a stake; thence westwardly twelve hundred and seventy-eight feet (1278 feet) to Rucker avenue; thence northwardly with the east line of Rucker avenue three hundred and twenty-seven five-tenth feet (327 5-10th feet) to the beginning, containing nine sixty-one hundredth acres (9 61-100 acres).

The title to said property is believed to be good, but I will sell and convey only as trustee. Right of redemption waived.

my2 tds HORACE E. GARTH, Trustee.

CONFECTIONERIES.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,
And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES
Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES
Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 tf

P. H. HEINRICH & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail
Confectioners
—And—
CANDY MANUFACTURERS!
Dealers in Imported
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Fruits, etc.,
No. 236 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
mh17 3m

INSURANCE AGENCIES

GERMANIA
Life Insurance Company,
90 Broadway, New York.

HUGO WESENDONK.....President.
FR. SCHWENDLER.....Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.

JOHN H. FRERICHS,
302 Main Street,
General Agent for Western Tennessee.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets April 1st, over : $1,500,000.

D. A. JANUARY, : President.
JAS. H. LUCAS, Vice-President.
WM. T. SELBY, : : Secretary.
WM. N. BENTON, Gen'l Agent.

DIRECTORS:

James H. Lucas,	Henry Overstolz,
Samuel Wilt,	Nick. Schaefer,
Hold. M. Funkhouser,	William T. Gay,
Chas. H. Peck,	David Keith,
Robt. K. Woods,	R. P. Hanenkamp,
Jules Valle,	Isaac W. Mitchell,
Geo. R. Robinson,	D. A. January,
Chas. W. McCord,	Wm. J. Lewis,
John F. Thornton,	F. Rosier, Jr.,
Ben. M. Runyan,	Jacob Farem,
	Hon. John Hogan.

THIS Company is one PREFERRED on lives on all the different plans and as favorable rates as any other while it has no restrictions in regard to residence or travel, and all its profits are divided annually among its policy holders. It is prompt in the payment of losses, having paid $35,000 in this city in the last eight months.

OFFICE IN MEMPHIS
—AT—
No. 42 MADISON STREET, DeSoto Block.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:
J. S. WHITE, M. D. T. IRWIN, M. D.

McMAHON & OTIS,
General Agents, Memphis, Tenn.,
For West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, to whom all applications for Insurance or Agencies should be addressed.
J. H. McMAHON. NEWTON S. OTIS.
mh13 3m

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 12 Jefferson Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our citizens exclusively and its motto is to do a safe local business to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

H. LAIRD, : : President.

DIRECTORS:

S. H. DUNSCOMB, S. R. WILLIAMSON,
D. H. TOWNSEND, A. C. BRADWELL.

BEN MAY, : : Secretary.
mh21 3m

TAILORING, SCOURING

J. C. THRALL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 19 JEFFERSON STREET.

A SPLENDID NEW STOCK OF
Cloths & Cassimeres Just Received.

☞ WM. ROGERS, formerly with Messrs. Power & McCoy, can be found here ready to wait upon his old and new customers.
my1 3m

ALEX. MURRAY. S. E. RIDGELY.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY,
MERCHANT TAILORS
NO. 31 MADISON STREET,
Merchant Tailoring Goods.

WE make every garment ourselves, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases.
ap9 3m

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW!

DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING,
Done at short notice by
ISAAC ISAACS,
541-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed or the work is done. may3

SALES EXTRAORDINARY!

The finest, most varied and complete stock of

CLOTHING

Formerly owned by
J. H. WAGGENER,
is now retailed BELOW Eastern COST, by
GEN. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,

Agent of Purchasers. The whole of this immense and varied stock of the CHEAPEST GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO MEMPHIS

Must be Sold within Sixty Days

Those who call first will have the first choice. Possession of the house must be given within sixty days.

CALL AT ONCE!
City and Country Trade Supplied, Wholesale and Retail.
ap20 tf

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1,
Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and, complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. GRIM; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy and careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having occurred in all that time), we are enabled to furnish complete derangements of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
mh20 tf Successors to Read & Campbell.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between R. F. Haller, Van B. Ellis and John H. Fisher, under the firm name and style of HALLER, ELLIS & CO., Grocers and Cotton Factors, at No. 49 Madison street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. Ellis retiring.

The business hereafter will be conducted at the same place, No. 49 Madison street, under the name and style of

HALLER, FISHER & CO.,

who alone are authorized to use the name of the old firm in settlement.

R. F. HALLER,
VAN B. ELLIS,
J. H. FISHER.
Memphis, May 15, 1867. my19 1m

"To Whom it May Concern."

NOTICE is hereby given that J. C. McDADE & CO., of Memphis, Tenn., have this day made an assignment of all their assets and effects to E. M. Weed, J. R. Taylor and J. S. Carruthers, of the firm of Weed, Taylor & Carruthers, Assignees for the benefit of their creditors.

All parties indebted to said firm of J. C. McDade & Co., will come forward and settle with the assignees, and all creditors of said firm will present their claims for settlement under said assignment to the undersigned assignees.

WEED, TAYLOR & CARRUTHERS.
Memphis, Tenn., May 29, 1867. my31 diwwtf

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

MEMPHIS:
FRIDAY, : : : : : : : JUNE 7, 1867

BREVITIES.

—Anna Dickinson is threatening New Orleans with a visit.

—The Parepa-Brignoli opera troupe are performing in Cincinnati.

—Ripe figs are to be had in the New Orleans market.

—Ten daily papers are issued in Constantinople—one in English, three in French and German, and six in Turkish.

—The American artist, Church, has received a second art medal at the Paris exposition.

—A survey for a railroad from Little Rock to Fort Smith has been commenced.

—At Saulsbury, N. C., Judge Kelly said there was not a republican in congress who wanted a confiscation bill.

—Henry Ward Beecher says he would have offered himself as bail, for Mr. Davis, if it had been necessary.

—The grasshoppers are reported to have entirely disappeared from Nebraska.

—Ex-president Franklin Pierce returns an income of $4394.

—A tiger was killed near Greencastle, Indiana, on Friday.

—Coal has been found in Fayette county, Mississippi.

—The English queen leaves off her jewels when she goes to church, but our American queens put theirs on when they attend.

—The czar of Russia arrived in Paris on the 1st inst., and will extend his travels to London.

—A Dr. Cliff induced five hundred Savannah negroes to petition Pope to remove the present mayor and aldermen of that city, and appoint Cliff in his stead. Modest gentleman!

—The Arkansas river is again overflowing the country.

—The wheat crop in North Carolina is reported as unprecedentedly fine, and if no accident happens to it, the yield will be better than for years.

—New Orleans advices say the City of Mexico has certainly surrendered to the liberals.

—The government officials of Panmaa have held a meeting, at which it was resolved to declare the isthmus independent of federal rule.

—Four Indians have been registered in the parish of Calcasieu, La.

—Two hundred pounds of silver bullion arrived in Devner, on the 25th ult., from Gorgetown mines.

—Vicksburg, Miss., proposes to place in nomination a negro for congress.

—A writer in a New York paper labors to show that Greeley's balling of Mr. Davis is a bid for a democratic presidential nomination.

—Northern capitalists representing $20,000,000 propose to invest it in Georgia lands on the Atlantic and gulf railroad.

—The freight business on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad is rapidly increasing.

—The Abingdon *Virginian* says that the wheat crop in that section was never more promising.

—Mrs. Hatfield, charged with the murder of Isaac Heard, has been acquitted by the grand jury at Macon, Georgia.

—The report that Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, intends to resign, is denied. Such a report would never be started on Joe Brown.

—The citizens of St. Joseph have been much excited over a rumor that the Hon. John Jacob Astor was stopping in their city. It was a *canard!*

—Gen. Burton, commandant at Fortress Monroe, with two companies—B and I—of the Fifth artillery, have received orders from Washington to proceed to Charleston, South Carolina.

—Mr. Peabody is in Scotland, salmon fishing, and he paid $2500 in gold to the man who owns the stream where he angleth.

—There is a printing office at the Paris exposition, under the patronage of the empress, the compositors in which are all women.

—A woman died in Birmingham, England, who had scarcely been sober for thirty-five years.

—Brigham Young is shocked at the adulteries committed throughout Christendom, and points to the saints as examples of virtue.

—Jacksonville (Fla.) *New Era* says there is not a single radical in the place. Happy Gainesville!

—A Pittsburg burglar last week turned on all the gas jets in the house he entered, hoping to suffocate the entire family. Fortunately he stumbled over a coal scuttle, and the noise awakened the lady of the house before completely asphyxiated.

—A negro woman named Amanda Patton was committed to jail at Montgomery, Ala., on Monday, charged with the murder of another negro woman, a few days since, near Carter's hill. The weapon used was a common hand stick, such as is used on plantations to roll logs.

—Prentice says there seems to be a likelihood that the southern negroes will get so aristocratic in their feelings as to charge white folks fifty cents a smell.

—Gen. E. F. Beale has a number of clerks engaged in copying his manuscript of the history of his campaigns. It will be ready for the press in a short time, and is said to be quite severe on Gen. Grant.

—The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* of the 30th says: The presence of Brig. Gen. Green, the commandant of this post, at the funeral obsequies of Col. DeSaussure, on Tuesday, was a graceful tribute by one gallant officer to another who fell in the stern conflict at Gettysburg, in which both were participants, but on opposite sides.

—The New York *Herald* of the 28th ultimo, says a woman, Mrs. Quinn, residing in Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, surprised her husband and friends yesterday by giving birth to four children, two girls and two boys, weighing six pounds each. The mother and children are doing well.

—Felis Oates, of the *Crescent*, says that some of the fleas at Pass Christian are as large as humming birds. When you kick them out of your way they bark at you and charge again. One of the largest of these fleas was lynched some years ago in Mississippi

—The Juarez official paper at San Luis Potosi has recently published all the official correspondence relative to the safety of Maximilian, and comments upon it in a manner that would imply that the archduke would receive no mercy.

—The grand prix de Paris of 100,000 francs, with the emperor's cup, the two most eagerly sought for results of French turf contests, were run for on the 3d inst., in the Bois de Boulogne and won by the horse Fervauges. There were at least 100,000 persons, hailing from every nation on earth, present on the occasion.

—The trade of Yokohama, Japan, last year, was $26,778,151, the exports $8,186,110, and the imports $10,292,341. The exports consisted principally of silks, cotton and teas, and the imports of woolen and cotton goods, velvets, iron, arms, ammunition, ship stores and liquors. The English monopolized about two-thirds of the commerce of the port, while the United States got only one ninth.

—Gen. Stearn, the Mexican agent at New York, who resides on Staten Island, was serenaded by his Mexican friends on Friday night. In his remarks he said Juarez could not save Maximilian, as the people demanded retaliation for his barbarous decree.

—Mr. L. C. Hall, of St. Louis, who was wounded in a recent difficulty with Mr. E. S. Perrygoin, of Mobile, died on the last named city Monday afternoon.

—The transactions of the Troy, N. Y., wool market footed $5,000,000 last year. This shows Troy to be the fourth wool market in the United States. Boston stands first, New York second, Philadelphia third, and Troy fourth in the list of great wool centers.

—Owing to the state of his health, Bishop Atkinson felt himself impelled to tender his resignation to the convention at its recent session in Wilmington, N. C. But the convention, say Dr. Gadsden, in declining to receive it, testified their appreciation of his abilities and his services.

—As the express train which left Island Pond for Montreal on the 25th of May was getting near St. Hyacinths, the engineer, Joseph Quinlivey, saw something ahead, which he afterward discovered was a child about four years old, walking on the track. Gariepy reversed the engine and whistled on brakes, but finding it impossible to stop the train in time, rushed to the front of the engine, down by the cow-catcher, and snatched the little one, saving her from instant death.

—There is a blind boy in England who can repeat not only the whole of the hundred and fifty prayer-book psalms, and a large number of metrical psalms, and hymns, as well as a considerable amount of modern poetry, including Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," but the whole of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with marginal notes and biography.

—There are strong as well as solid men in Boston. A lounger in the gymnasium says that there are among the amateur gymnasts sixty gentlemen who can lift six hundred pounds; thirty who can lift eight hundred pounds; ten who can lift nine hundred pounds; two who can lift one thousand pounds, and one who lifts twelve hundred and thirty pounds. This lifting is unaided by straps, pulleys, or any other mechanical help. The majority of these strong men of Boston follow sedentary employments—they are merchants, clergymen, lawyers, traders and clerks. At one of these gymnasiums there are three ladies who can lift six hundred pounds each, and one who lifts seven hundred and forty pounds; a boy eighteen who lifts eight hundred pounds; a boy of twelve who lifts three hundred pounds, and a "sweet little girl" who lifts two hundred pounds.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The district attorney stated to-day that he should proceed with Surratt's trial on Monday, and on the indictment for murder. The witnesses on both sides will number nearly one hundred.

Gen. Samuel Fessenden, of Maine, and brother of the senator from that state, declines the position of assistant secretary of the treasury, which has been tendered to him. He prefers his position in the patent office.

The treasury department received a letter from France announcing that Alexander Delano, chief of the bureau of statistics, had been elected an honorary member of the French board of that name.

The news of the removal of Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, did not reach here until this afternoon. Gen. Sheridan did not telegraph it to Gen. Grant's headquarters, and the intelligence was not credited until the official order came to the president. The action of the military officials, however, was anticipated somewhat by the government, for the reason that it was advised a few days since that Gen. Sheridan had practically suspended Gov. Wells by the issuance of an order prohibiting him from making any removals or appointments under the state government without the same being first approved by the general commanding the military district.

The Louisianians, who have been urging the president to remove Gov. Wells, state, he will certainly revoke Gen. Sheridan's order. They arrive at this conclusion from conversations had with Mr. Johnson on this very question.

Advices received by the government show that Gen. Sheridan has removed all of the police force at Galveston, Texas, on account of disloyalty, and that he has also organized a military commission for the trial of civilians and others charged with crime.

The republican majority in the municipal election yesterday in this city foots up nearly 3000. It is announced that the election will be contested on the ground of fraud, but the fact that the conservative candidates cannot go behind their own registry will probably indefinitely postpone such proceedings.

A correspondence has just been completed between Secretary Seward and Baron Stickel, wherein the purchase of the Russian possessions has been formally acknowledged by both governments, although the money has not been paid over and will not be until an appropriation is made by congress. The Russian minister to-day informed Secretary Seward that the officials in Russian America had been instructed to admit all United States vessels free of duty.

STATE ITEMS.

—The Franklin *Review* learns that the prospect for an abundant yield from the wheat crop in this county, was never more flattering. The amount of land sown is larger than for several years past, and if nothing happens to the crop, an unusually large yield is expected.

—The Fayette *Falcon* says the number of votes registered in that county up to June first, is two hundred and fifty-two. Of this number 105 are whites and 157 negroes—negro majority in the county fifty-two. Crops in the southern portion of Fayette are looking remarkably well.

—The Philadelphia *Herald* truly says: The most unrepentant rebel in the south is a patriot compared to parson Brownlow. Very few will dispute that assertion who reside in Brownlow's dominions.

—The new postoffice building at Chattanooga is sufficiently advanced for occupancy, and is a great improvement on the old office accommodations.

—Capt. E. G. Fleming, a radical, but of the Horace Greeley stripe, will oppose Stokes in his district, and received the vote of nearly all of the recent McMinnville convention.

—Brownlow has applied the registration in Monroe county, "it appearing that frauds and irregularities have been practiced there."

—The Nashville Irishmen are getting up a pic nic to raise funds for the wives and children of Fenians now imprisoned by the English government.

—Gen. Basil Duke, of Morgan's cavalry celebrity, is in Nashville, and the guest of S. D. Morgan, Esq.

—A negro preacher in Edgefield lately proposed for a sable beauty there, and got the mitten. She married another colored Apollo the other day, and the rejected hero rode up to the house on Sunday last, and fired with a revolver at the brother of the bride, the bride herself, and a visitor whom he mistook for the groom, but fortunately missed every one of his intended victims; then the last man fired at, having produced an old shot gun, the would-be assassin ingloriously fled, and has not been heard of since.

—The Knoxville *Whig* has heard some complaint of rust in wheat among our farmers, but whether the crop will be seriously damaged is not yet ascertained. The same radical sheet says Capt. Steal's company of state guards was mustered in on Friday.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

—The *Daily Gazette* of June 1st says: We learn that twenty whites and twenty-five blacks were registered in Fycatte township. The weather during the days the board was there, was very rainy and the streams were high. The doubtless kept many from registering who were disposed to do so. However, we are aware that there is great indifference manifest among our people on the subject. If the bad effects of the course were visited alone among themselves, they would be excusable; but as the whole community must suffer with them, it will demand the excuse of considerable charity to excuse their non-performance of a plain duty.

—The Fort Smith *Standard* of the 21st says: We notice in a Chicago paper that there is "great destitution among the white people of Fort Smith, Arkansas." As there is but one Fort Smith in the state, this must be the place. How such a story could get abroad is a mystery, unless the paper giving the slander publicity made a mistake in naming the place. Our people have a plenty and to spare. There is no lack of provisions, but perhaps a scarcity of greenbacks to purchase them. If the eastern philanthropists have a surplus of the "root of all evil," they can send a few car loads this way. As for clothing and provisions, we have no use for any more than is here; and when the growing crop is gathered, shall have an abundance to spare. Correct the slander, gentlemen, and if ever you come this way you will be personally satisfied with our ability to take care of ourselves.

—The *Daily Conservative* says in portions of Prairie county the crops are looking badly, so we learn by a gentleman who resides in that county. The weather has been so wet that the farmers could not work their crops, hence weeds and grass have sprung up and got such a start that it is going to be a difficult matter to put the young corn and cotton in a proper condition to come forward rapidly. We presume that such is the case universally for the season has been very wet throughout the entire state.

—Business is very dull in Little Rock, no wagons in the streets or boats at the landing, and the merchants, says the *Daily Conservative*, wear long faces, with track narrowed down to ladies shopping, and twenty-five cents a drink for gentlemen.

KENTUCKY ITEMS.

—The Paris *Western Citizen*, of the 31st, is responsible for the following curious incident: A Mr. Terry, of this county, found a coon and her cubs in a tree. He drove the coon out of her lodging, and his slut killed it. The cubs he took home with him and the slut now nurses and suckles them, driving her pups off. She is supposed to be actuated by remorse for the murder of the mother coon.

The same paper supplies the succeeding items: The Maysville stage line has been withdrawn from Forest Retreat to Paris. Contracts at the former place with the Carlisle mail.

—A postoffice has been opened at Colville, in this county, with Henry H. Talbott as postmaster.

—We sincerely regret to hear of the death of Mr. Charles D. Corey, editor of the Big Sandy *Herald*, published at Catlettsburg, which occurred in Carter county on the 16th ult. Mr. Corey was a young man of much worth and rare promise. He had been but a few months married.

—The Lexington *Gazette* of the 1st, says: At a stock sale in Clark county on the 28th ult., the cattle, though of the finest blood, presented an ordinary appearance, yet the following figures were realized: Cows, from $150 to $265 per head. Stock cattle brought fully seven cents per pound; ordinary milch cows, from $50 to $100. Some blooded calves sold at fine prices. One five months old brought $80. Horses sold well. Work horses brought from $140 to $200; mares with mule colts about $140. A Sovereign horse, with colt, sold for $480. Work cattle, from $200 to $240. Sheep from $5 to $10 for good stock. Hogs also sold well.

—The Paducah *Herald* of the 30th, says: One of the most intelligent farmers of this part of the state, who has been traveling over McCracken, Ballard and Graves counties, states that the wheat has not so far taken the rust, but gives promise of a bountiful crop.

—While on her way to church, in Greensburg, Pa., on Sunday last, Miss Martha Portser, a young lady in the prime of life, suddenly fell to the ground and expired. She was a victim of heart disease.

—The Leavenworth *Bulletin* says the panic on the grasshopper subject is fast subsiding throughout Kansas; and farmers who, a few weeks ago, determined to plant nothing from fear of the pests, are now beginning to put in large crops.

AGRICULTURAL.

From Colman's Rural World:

Dioscorea Batatas.—Numerous inquiries having been made in regard to this plant, we give our experience with it after a trial of nine years. Although it has had to bear the slander of "humbug" from circumstances connected with its introduction, we have found it of sufficient value still to prize it. We do not recommend it, and have no plants to sell, but give a simple statement of facts concerning it.

In the agricultural report of 1859 is an account of it that was sent in a private communication not intended for publication, from which we quote: "Planted late in June. They received no culture but to keep down the weeds. Remained all winter in the ground without mulch or other protection; they died off eight inches below the surface, the remainder being sound and good. Their average length, twenty-six inches; circumference at the base, five inches; weight, from six to thirteen ounces. Replanted four tubers entire to see how much they would increase the size; cut the others into two hundred pieces; trenched the earth three spades deep; planted the sets one foot apart each way, and two inches deep. They did well, and became fully as large as the former. Obtained 2500 bulbs varying from three-fourths of an inch in diameter to the size of a pea. The plants had no manure, and the ground had been only three years from the timber; clay subsoil. This piece gives at the rate of 16,335 pounds to the acre, with no labor but to weed after planting. We have cooked the tubers in various ways—plain boiled, good—superior to common potato; fried, very good; plain baked in the oven, and eaten with or without butter, pepper and salt, excellent; graled or crushed and made into pudding, pronounced superior to sago, tapioca, or any of the kindred articles in use for puddings."

None of this do we gainsay, but add, it is a rapid grower, with most beautiful foliage, and the blooms of the most exquisite cinnamon odor, making a highly ornamental as well as useful plant. Can remain in the ground for years undisturbed.

Will prove of immense value in deep, rich, soils, and in poor cold clays will act as a fertilizer. We regard the man who introduced this plant into the United States as a public benefactor.

Management of the Honey Bee.—The miller is the greatest enemy of the honey bee. Queenless colonies and weak stocks easily fall a prey to it. The former are sure to be destroyed unless you rescue them, and the latter seldom escape if the moth once gets a foothold. Where the larvæ of the bee moth has come to maturity, and once spun its cocoon and gone into the chrysalis state, in or about the hive, the probability is that, if they be at all numerous, the next generation will overpower the colony. Their increase is so rapid that they seem to come like weeds from the soil. If you would save your bees from their ravages, you must commence in early spring. Now is the time to destroy the pest. Look under the edges of your hive, where it rests on its stand, early every morning; raise the hive, and kill every worm you can find. If you have reason to think that the worms have gone up into the combs, blow a little smoke among the bees, carry the hive away from its stand, place it on hard, smooth ground or on a table or plank, and beat it as when driving bees, and the worms will crawl out from the combs and fall down where you can kill them. This is the best you can do with the common box hive; and if the bottom board is fast, you had better try it off. If you find dead immature bees lying near the entrance to the hive when you visit it in the morning, you may be pretty sure there are worms at work among the combs. And as they destroy large numbers of unhatched brood in their course, it would be well to transfer the combs and bees from all common hives in which they have become numerous, to some form of movable comb hive. You will thereby save your colony and get rid of the worm, if you are diligent thereafter.

When you transfer, do not forget to unite two weak colonies into one, as you will thus save yourself an immense amount of care in hunting for worms, and you will have the additional pleasure of seeing your colony prosper.

Soot and Charcoal Dust for Manure. Soot makes an excellent manure, as it contains a quantity of ammoniacal salts. It is best used in the liquid form, and may thus be applied to flowers and garden plants. Experiments alone will determine how large a quantity may be applied to plants. Charcoal dust is not only a fertilizer from its inherent qualities, but an absorbent of carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere, and thus tends greatly to promote the growth of vegetables. It is therefore valuable as a kind of manure.

THE GROWTH OF FLAX.

FLEMINGSBURG, KY., April 19, 1867.

Editors of the Enquirer:

Why is it that with a country so extensive, a soil so varied, and a climate so well adapted to its growth, the cultivation of flax should be all but entirely neglected? Why is it that with a people so energetic, so ready to profit by the discoveries, or invention of others, and to improve on them, we have scarcely made an effort to naturalize the linen manufacture on this continent? Ireland, Scotland, France and Belgium, to-day as twenty years ago, supply us with everything in this line from a shirt collar to a table cover.

We clamor for protective duties, get them, and make no use of them afterward. A few small establishments for the spinning of linen thread comprise, as we are informed, all the manufactures of this beautiful and substantial fabric in the United States. In time past, when cotton threatened to choke out every other description of material capable of being spun and woven into dress, there may have been some excuse for the comparative neglect of the flax plant. The "fine linen of Egypt," though cheapened and popularized by modern machinery, appear to give way in the world's market before the silky sea island, and even the "middling" variety of the flocculent fibre raised on the uplands of the south. But all this has changed. Insurrection has dethroned king cotton as effectually as King Francis and King Otho.

Like these potentates, he is now a homeless wanderer, stretching out his hand for relief. We are compelled to revert to first principles, and once more betake ourselves to the fabric, which, in days of yore, swathed the limbs of mummies and adorned the person of royalty. We must cultivate by the Hudson, the Delaware, the Ohio and the Mississippi that plant, which "boiled" by the river Nile, at least as early as the time of Moses. Generally any good corn land will grow good flax, but the best land is an upland, gravelly loam, which yields the finest lint, and is generally best coated. Seed should be sown as early as possible, but not so early as to be injured by the frost. One bushel of seed to the acre, as a general thing, would be sufficient; but where the land is strong, five pecks would be better. It should be sowed from the fifth to the tenth of May. If the land is rolled after sowing the seed, the crop may be cut with the reaper instead of pulling it—it would also benefit the crop. The time to pull or harvest the crop is when the stalks begin to turn yellow, and the leaves begin to drop off. The cost of pulling per acre is from five to eight dollars. The pulled crop, or part of it, should be bound in bundles of from four to five inches in diameter, and stacked in small shocks, so that the air can circulate through it freely until dry, then it should be taken to some convenient place for taking off the seed.

The flax for retting or rotting should be spread on grass land, and if in dry, warm weather, early in the season, it should be spread on low meadow land; if late in the season, any grass land is good. At any season of the year it should be spread thin, not more than one pound to the square rod. This should not be allowed to remain until the fibre turns silver gray, then turn and let it remain until the other side is like the first. If the weather is rainy and the straw in consequence is likely to be over-rotted, it should be turned on the threshing floor and in small shocks of from two and a half to three feet in diameter and remain until dry weather, when it should be bound in bundles of convenient size for handling, and either stacked like oats and thatched on top or placed under shelter. If stacked, the seed ends should point to the center of the stack. One year with another, one acre of good corn land will yield one ton of rotted straw, an average of ten to twelve bushels of seed, and an average of from three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty pounds of lint, if the most improved machinery is used in dressing. W. A. G.

—The latest novelty in hats has been introduced to the trade quite recently, and promises very soon to completely revolutionize the straw goods business. This is a Modena hat. The material is a secret. The hats are made in perfect imitation of straw, of any desired shape, are strong and water-proof, and can be manufactured at about half the cost of straw goods. Already these hats are quite popular with the ladies, as the shape, once fixed, is preserved despite all changes of weather. Some very beautiful patterns are produced, and any shape into which straw is capable of being fashioned can be imitated with this material. The demand for this new style is so great already that the utmost resources of a New York establishment are taxed to supply it.

—Among the income returns in Washington this year, the largest is that of H. D. Cooke, banker

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY. : : : : : : JUNE 7, 1867

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Rev. A. R. Winfield, agent, Camden, Ark.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITOR OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

TO THE READERS OF THE APPEAL.

The constantly enlarging circulation of the APPEAL, and the generous support given to both the Daily and Weekly issues by city and country, assure the proprietors of the general approval by the public of its course since it came into their hands.

To Past is the pledge it offers for the Future. It will continue to endeavor, in accordance with the motto which it has adopted, to say those things only that are true and honest. It has but a single Client, the People of the South, and it will endeavor to advise its readers wisely. In that it may often fail; but its opinions shall always be honest and conscientious, at least.

Those to whom its conduct is entrusted will continue to endeavor to make the APPEAL acceptable to its readers, and desirable as a medium for advertising. The Masonic column will continue to appear every Sunday, with other reading appropriate to that day; and the proprietors hope, by close attention to the affairs of the papers and office, to still entitle it to the support and confidence of the people, on which alone it depends.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EMERSON ETHERIDGE

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. JOHN W. LEFTWICH.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
HON. JOHN W. SMITH.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
HON. DAN ABLE,
HON. W. W. COLEMAN

OUR PLATFORM.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all laws, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disrobed.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to the colored race of all the rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION by State or Nation of any honest debt.

NO ESTABLISHMENT of Military Despotism, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commissions, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

APPROVAL of the efforts of the President to prevent the annihilation of civil liberty by the revolutionizing of the Government, and to restore the Union of the States; and of all that he has done to defend the Constitution and to maintain the rightful supremacy of the civil laws; and charity and allowance for what he has left undone or done amiss.

REALTH, HEALTH!

After a long, wet Spring, the hot weather of Summer is coming upon us suddenly, in all its fiery vehemence. The city is filthy, from one end of it to the other. The snake-like bayou that winds, deep, narrow and sluggish, throughout, emits its foul, rank, miasmatic effluvia. Between Main and Shelby, south of Linden, is a stagnant pond in a deep hollow, soon to mantle with green, fecundity poisonous filth. Everywhere are causes of contagion, requiring sanitary regulations. *Two cases of cholera have already occurred in New York.* And Memphis has no Board of Health; because, we understand, the city is deemed to be too much in debt to be able to afford one. The plea is not sufficient. The city always finds money when it is pressingly needed, as it did when it feasted some of the creators of a Military Despotism over the adjoining States. The city had lives enough to answer for last year. In behalf of the people of the city, we solicit the authorities at once to create a Board of Health, and cause the most vigorous measures to be adopted for thoroughly cleansing the streets, lots and alleys, and draining and disinfecting the stagnant pools. The sudden access of heat, joined to the forced use of bad meat and fish, and unripe vegetables and fruit, is sure to produce diseases of the bowels; and one well-defined case of cholera, alarming the people of the country, will injure the city to a greater amount pecuniarily, than two Boards of Health will cost.

REGISTRATION.

We copy the following from the Louisville *Courier*. To be registered is a right, and commits and pledges the citizen to nothing. *Every* one who can take the oath ought to demand registration. After that he need do nothing. It requires a majority of the *registered* voters to carry any measure voted for. That is the positive stipulation of the Reconstruction act. Not to vote at all, therefore, is just as effectual as voting against a Convention. Under the Attorney General's decision, it is for each citizen to decide for himself whether he can take the prescribed oath. If he does, the registering officers *must* register him. They can look to nothing but his oath.

REGISTRATION OF THE SOUTH.

We notice that the southern papers generally are advising the people to register as a preparatory step toward voting on the reconstruction scheme. This is unquestionably the true policy. Those who decline to register on the ground that the negroes are permitted to do so, and stand back, sullen and inactive, are untrue to their people and their states. They can only defeat the infamous scheme of reconstruction by voting it down at the polls. They can only vote when they have been registered. After they are registered, they are accorded the option of voting for or against a convention to form a state constitution. If they can muster strength to defeat a convention, the reconstruction scheme falls right there, and is dead. Surely this is much better than by not registering to be excluded from the polls, and thus aid in carrying the convention. It must be borne in mind that these conventions are to make such constitutions as suit them, and it is impossible to tell what sort of constitutions they may make. Their power over those who were in the Confederate cause will be unlimited. Any disabilities which revenge and malignity can invent may be incorporated into them.

But the answer and the only answer to this argument is, that to defeat the convention will be to perpetuate military rule. This is true, but is not the rule of action of most, soldiers though they be, preferable to that of negroes and tories, and is it not probable that if these two classes are permitted to make the constitutions, that more grinding disabilities will be imposed than any they have to dread from military rule? This is a matter of importance which should receive the serious consideration of our southern friends, for it strikes us that it involves their true condition to a vital extent, and may bring upon them calamities now not dreamed of. To be in a condition to vote is not to surrender anything, and implies not the slightest assent to the reconstruction scheme, but to refuse to register is voluntary disfranchisement, which cannot be justified on any ground of social or of private duty. Let every man, therefore, who is permitted to register do it without delay, and be prepared to deal a blow to the outrage sought to be perpetrated upon him and his fellow citizens whom he can only in this way protect.

THIMBLE-RIG.

It is a very silly fish that bites at the naked hook. With what else do the reconstruction acts angle for the votes of the people of the South? They do not contain even an implied promise that when their terms shall have been fully complied with, the Southern States shall be allowed to creep with bent backs into Congress and sit there among their betters. On the contrary, a absolute power is reserved to Congress utterly to reject all that shall have been done, if it sees fit to do so, without assigning any other reason than its own simple pleasure.

It is very 'green,' undoubtedly, to be taken in by the confidence or thimble-rig game, and the verdant who permit themselves to be taken in by sharpers are more laughed at than pitied. Nevertheless, we do not any the more respect the thimble-rigger, with his 'Now you see it, and now you don't see it.'

Those who are about to 'eat dirt' are naturally solicitous to know, or at least to have some little assurance, that they shall receive the promised obolus. The peripatetic pedlars of godly advice to the black freemen and white slaves of the South have found it necessary to quiet the anxieties of the latter; and they could easily do this, as it required no very positive assurances to satisfy these prepared to be content with almost anything, and the little assurance necessary could be given at slight expense to the conscience, by a small lie 'for the good of the church.'

Wherefore the peripatetics, and here and there an undistinguished member of the national menagerie, written to for the purpose, lay their hands upon their hearts, and solemnly assure the people of the South, that the reconstruction acts are intended as a finality, and that if the terms imposed by Congress are in good faith complied with, no new demands will be made, but the reconstructed States will be immediately admitted.

And yet they perfectly well know that they have no right to give any such assurances, and that the majority of the House and Senate will not consider themselves in the least bound by any thing of the sort. When the cup is raised, the 'little joker' will not be found under it. Of the same sort are the assurances that there will be no confiscation. No one, two, ten or twenty members of that rare aviary of obscene birds at Washington can *honestly* undertake to say that the screeching conclave will refrain from doing any particular act or enacting any particular measure, unless it is one dictated by generosity and magnanimity. Then they could safely assure us that we had not the ghost of a chance.

The Congressional Union Committee, which speaks for the Jacobins *by authority*, has been more frank and honest than the itinerant *coporteurs* of their party, and other individual Jacobins, who have endeavored to re-assure the anxious reconstructionists that follow Governor JOE. BROWN, ORR, PATTON, and the other stars of the nebulous galaxy of reconstructionism. It has recently issued an address to the Southern people on the policy of Congress in reference to the restoration of the Union. The military and supplemental reconstruction acts are given, after which follows the address, wherein an appeal is made to the negroes for their support for the Republican party. It urges people to direct the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools for the education of children of all classes. The owners of large estates are then advised to divide and subdivide their lands to those who need them and who can improve them in the South. The address says: "There is land enough for all, and all who desire should be permitted to obtain homes." This, it maintains, is a right that cannot be denied with safety to society, which is a mild warning to the Southern land-holders to divide with the negroes, or else confiscation will follow. The address proceeds to say that "certain conditions precedent are laid down in the laws. These must be met; but beyond these conditions, Congress must be satisfied also that the people of the proposed States, respectively, *are, and are likely to be loyal to the Union, by declaire and trustworthy majorities*; that their institutions are framed upon the basis of equality; and that they will, from year to year, and from age to age, contribute to the peace, progress, and prosperity of the States and of the country." *By this* it appears that the Republican party must receive "trustworthy" majorities in these Southern States if they hope to get into the Union.

Our States must not only *be* 'loyal to the Union by decisive and *trustworthy* majorities, at the outset, but also they must be *likely to continue so*. That is to say, no Southern State is to be readmitted which does not elect to *all* offices, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, white or black 'Loyalists.' If the true people of the State, by registering and voting, select for legislators and officers men who have been faithful to the South in the great struggle, and 'identified with the rebellion,' their States will be kept out in the cold.

You men of Mississippi, who some time ago sufficiently jeopardized your self-respect and your right to the good opinion of the world, when your Convention declared the Ordinance of Secession null and void, *this* is the entertainment to which those who are committing the terrible and fatal mistake of advising you to aid in the work of reconstruction are inviting you. You were *very* anxious, *eager*, beyond any other State except South Carolina, to cut loose from the 'hated Union.' You would not wait for your Sister States, which hesitated. A 'co-operationist' was as odious to you as a 'submissionist.' Do you remember it? Ask yourselves what *is* the difference between a submissionist of 1860, and a re-constructionist of 1867. Does it not ill become you to be *eager* to get back into the Union, on *any* terms, and especially on such terms as the acts of Congress imperiously propose? It is humiliating enough to be governed by a military despotism. It is infinitely worse to *accept* the negro as a political equal, and to see your public men, whom you have heretofore loved and honoured, compelled to address arguments to *their* ignorance and obsequiously consult *their* whims and solicit *their* "sweet voices." Some of the greatest men that humanity has produced have lived and been able to respect themselves under the worst despotisms. To submit silently to a power that we cannot resist, dishonours no one. It is the tyrant, who ought to feel the stings of shame; and it is under despotism that the true men are educated for freedom. It will be hard to have to submit to a government of Jacobins and negrees; but it would be worse for Mississippians elected by negroes, to sit, shamed and cowed, in the two Houses of Congress, and receive, without daring to resent, all manner of slights and insults from the men whom once they hardly thought their equals. Imagine these Mississippi members-in-law rising in the House and boasting of the intelligence and virtue of their constituents!

Suppose you go on and do all that is demanded. What does the address of the Union Congressional Committee assure you that the Jacobin party will then do? The New York *World* thus replies, and every word of the reply is true:

Having thus consolidated its black vote—and by the same steps consolidated the white against it—and finding this latter far the largest, the next bad step of the republican party will be to repudiate the settlement it has already made, in so far as it involves the white vote. It will throw overboard the plan involved in the military bill on the day when it becomes certain that the votes given to white men under that bill will be cast against it, and overbalance the nigger vote. "The republican party," says this last programme of the republican committee, "declares the restoration of the union only on such terms as shall render it impossible to involve the country in sectional strife." Ballot box victories against the radicals in the south will indicate, therefore, a condition that will render a restoration of the Union not desirable to that party. In order to have an assurance of a political millennium, says the same document, "there must be co-operation of the races;" and not only that, but this co-operation must be "upon the principles which prevail in the north, and to which the republican party is fully committed." The point of which is, that if the southern white men do not "co-operate," if they do not vote with the niggers, they shall not vote at all, so long as the radicals can prevent it. It is not enough for southern whites to return; but they must return on their knees—they must come in republicans or stay out; for at the last moment, when the south has, as it supposes, done all that is required, and comes to congress for admission, then "congress must be satisfied that the people of the proposed states respectively are, and are likely to be, loyal to the union by decisive and trustworthy majorities." Congress will not be so satisfied, it is clear, unless these "majorities" are for radical power.

And what must be the result of all this? Radical extremists have hounded the niggers to their side of the line and driven the whites to the other. And now comes a party intimation that if the whites persist in their refusal to bow down there shall be a new upturning—all that has been done shall be undone; what has been settled shall be unsettled; the whites shall be disfranchised, at least, and, if necessary, their property shall be handed over to the niggers. Republicanism must remain dominant at any cost. The result of such a policy and such an intimation must be to stimulate, to intensify, to hasten an inevitable reaction over the whole north—to give purpose and vitality to that rising sentiment of the American people that already weighs the necessity of repudiating these worthless, ruinous leaders, who would sacrifice every interest of the country, every aspiration of the people, every principle of right and justice before the Moloch of party.

If you would know what Congress will *do*, in the end, ask WENDELL PHILLIPS. He has already told you. In a letter of 7th May, to the New York Anti-Slavery Society, he said:

With the senate of the United States bartering principles; with Sherman and Fessenden the practical leaders of that body, I consider it time to tell the south, in the language of the old anti-slavery society, that we put no confidence either in oaths or parchment, in no guarantee of impeachment; and that we shall not believe the negro to be safe until we see forty acres under his feet, a school house behind him, a ballot in his right hand, the sceptre of the federal government over his head, and with no state government to interfere with him until half of the white men of the southern states are in their graves.

CAMPAIGN OF THE JACOBINS.

WILSON and KELLY have journeyed through the South, done all they could to make the negro vote a unit for Jacobinism, and returned to repose on their laurels. Others are to follow, and complete the work. Meanwhile it goes on as well in Tennessee. Six thousand negro voters are registered in Memphis, and as few white men as possible. The Conservative press imagines that something may be effected by speeches on the stump; but what is the power of speech, and truth and reason, when partizan villainy has only to appoint a registering officer without a conscience, and he can create for Jacobinism whatever majority is necessary? DAVIS registers, and BROWNLOW's militia is to keep the peace at the polls! And this is called a *Republican* Government!

The campaign is being conducted under the auspices of the Executive Republican Committee in New York. This body some weeks ago united in an address to the Republicans of the Union. What they chiefly wanted was money, avowedly to be expended in building up a Republican party at the South, so as to secure the Presidency in 1868. The New York *World* says of this:

They propose "to prosecute a systematic and thorough canvass of the southern states by the most efficient speakers of both races;" "to distribute documents enforcing the principles, policy and aims of the republican party; to establish in those states free thought, free speech and a free press;" to relieve the republican party from the "reproach of being sectional in its aims and character;" and "to stamp the conviction of our loyalty and fidelity to the right, irrespective of section or race, upon the reconstructed states."

Colorless as these avowals are, destitute as they are of any distinct exhibition of "principles," the framers of the address have thought fit to dilute them with "claims of humanity and freedom," "generous spirit and noble aim," "loyal and true men," and the like windy demagoguery. A foreigner might read this republican address forwards and backwards without finding one ounce of explicit information in it as to the "principles" held by that party. It is a mess of sentimental twaddle, disgraceful to a party which is at least great in its numbers; it contains nothing clear, except that the republican politicians want money to spend, to enable them to keep fast hold upon the patronage and power of the government.

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And these men have the effrontery to talk of establishing "free thought, free speech, and a free press"—these, the representatives of the only party which ever in the history of this country prostituted the power of the government to suppress newspapers, to stop free speech, to make even the privilege of silence insecure.

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THE FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

It seems that General ORD commanding the Fourth Military District, is so much wiser than the statesmen who are paid to ruin the country, as to believe that the negro's right to vote, if he has any such *right*, is of much less value and importance to him than his right to elected by negroes, to sit, shamed and cowed, in the two Houses of Congress, and receive, without daring to resent, all manner of slights and insults from the men whom once they hardly thought their equals. Imagine these Mississippi members-in-law rising in the House and boasting of the intelligence and virtue of their constituents!

Suppose you go on and do all that is demanded. What does the address of the Union Congressional Committee assure you that the Jacobin party will then do? The New York *World* thus replies, and every word of the reply is true:

Having thus consolidated its black vote—and by the same steps consolidated the white against it—and finding this latter far the largest, the next bad step of the republican party will be to repudiate the settlement it has already made, in so far as it involves the white vote. It will throw overboard the plan involved in the military bill on the day when it becomes certain that the votes given to white men under that bill will be cast against it, and overbalance the nigger vote. "The republican party," says this last programme of the republican committee, "declares the restoration of the union only on such terms as shall render it impossible to involve the country in sectional strife." Ballot box victories against the radicals in the south will indicate, therefore, a condition that will render a restoration of the Union not desirable to that party. In order to have an assurance of a political millennium, says the same document, "there must be co-operation of the races;" and not only that, but this co-operation must be "upon the principles which prevail in the north, and to which the republican party is fully committed." The point of which is, that if the southern white men do not "co-operate," if they do not vote with the niggers, they shall not vote at all, so long as the radicals can prevent it. It is not enough for southern whites to return; but they must return on their knees—they must come in republicans or stay out; for at the last moment, when the south has, as it supposes, done all that is required, and comes to congress for admission, then "congress must be satisfied that the people of the proposed states respectively are, and are likely to be, loyal to the union by decisive and trustworthy majorities." Congress will not be so satisfied, it is clear, unless these "majorities" are for radical power.

And what must be the result of all this? Radical extremists have hounded the niggers to their side of the line and driven the whites to the other. And now comes a party intimation that if the whites persist in their refusal to bow down there shall be a new upturning—all that has been done shall be undone; what has been settled shall be unsettled; the whites shall be disfranchised, at least, and, if necessary, their property shall be handed over to the niggers. Republicanism must remain dominant at any cost. The result of such a policy and such an intimation must be to stimulate, to intensify, to hasten an inevitable reaction over the whole north—to give purpose and vitality to that rising sentiment of the American people that already weighs the necessity of repudiating these worthless, ruinous leaders, who would sacrifice every interest of the country, every aspiration of the people, every principle of right and justice before the Moloch of party.

If you would know what Congress will *do*, in the end, ask WENDELL PHILLIPS. He has already told you. In a letter of 7th May, to the New York Anti-Slavery Society, he said:

With the senate of the United States bartering principles; with Sherman and Fessenden the practical leaders of that body, I consider it time to tell the south, in the language of the old anti-slavery society, that we put no confidence either in oaths or parchment, in no guarantee of impeachment; and that we shall not believe the negro to be safe until we see forty acres under his feet, a school house behind him, a ballot in his right hand, the sceptre of the federal government over his head, and with no state government to interfere with him until half of the white men of the southern states are in their graves.

CAMPAIGN OF THE JACOBINS.

WILSON and KELLY have journeyed through the South, done all they could to make the negro vote a unit for Jacobinism, and returned to repose on their laurels. Others are to follow, and complete the work. Meanwhile it goes on as well in Tennessee. Six thousand negro voters are registered in Memphis, and as few white men as possible. The Conservative press imagines that something may be effected by speeches on the stump; but what is the power of speech, and truth and reason, when partizan villainy has only to appoint a registering officer without a conscience, and he can create for Jacobinism whatever majority is necessary? DAVIS registers, and BROWNLOW's militia is to keep the peace at the polls! And this is called a *Republican* Government!

The campaign is being conducted under the auspices of the Executive Republican Committee in New York. This body some weeks ago united in an address to the Republicans of the Union. What they chiefly wanted was money, avowedly to be expended in building up a Republican party at the South, so as to secure the Presidency in 1868. The New York *World* says of this:

They propose "to prosecute a systematic and thorough canvass of the southern states by the most efficient speakers of both races;" "to distribute documents enforcing the principles, policy and aims of the republican party; to establish in those states free thought, free speech and a free press;" to relieve the republican party from the "reproach of being sectional in its aims and character;" and "to stamp the conviction of our loyalty and fidelity to the right, irrespective of section or race, upon the reconstructed states."

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—The river is falling fast with eight feet three inches by canal mark. The Indiana and M. S. Mepham arrived from New Orleans, and the Liberty No. 2 from Memphis.

RALEIGH, June 6.—Judge Chase opened United States circuit court this morning. A large number of distinguished members were present. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"Military authority is still exercised within southern circuits, but not now as formerly, in consequence of the disappearance of local authority, and in supervision or control of all tribunals, state or national. It is now used under acts of congress, and only prevents illegal violence to person and property. It facilitates the restoration of every state to equal rights and benefits in the union. This military authority does not extend in any respect to courts of the United States. Let us hope henceforth neither rebellion nor any occasion for the assumption of the military authority over courts and justices will hereafter suspend the due course of judicial administration in the national tribunals in any port of the republic." The remainder of the time was consumed by the court in hearing important cases and motions.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 6.—A meeting of the citizens of Fulton and DeKalb counties was held at Atlanta, to form a conservative union party. A preamble and resolutions were adopted denouncing the Sherman bill as infamous, and preferring military rule to being reorganized under its provisions. The press of Atlanta have no sympathy with the movement, and pronounce it ill timed and injudicious.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 6.—The president and party arrived this evening and were welcomed by Dr. Swayne, president of the university.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The directors of the Western Union telegraph company have unanimously resolved to accept the provisions of the national telegraph law, passed by congress, and directed the necessary notices to be filed with the postmaster-general immediately. By this action the government will acquire the right to purchase the company's lines at a valuation to be determined by commissioners.

The Women's institute of homeopathy to-day declined to admit female physicians to membership.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 6.—A joint meeting of the executive committee and trustees of the Merchants' Union express company is being held here with a view to take action on many matters connected with the welfare of the company, and the adoption of efficient measures for prosecuting its business.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6.—Gov. Harriman was inaugurated to-day. In his speech he says: "The new executive cannot, the judiciary will not, and the south dare not evade the requirements of the ultimatum presented by the rightful authority. The result is full of promise for an early ratification of the country."

DUBLIN, June 6, evening.—The party of Fenians arrested a few days ago, when attempting to land at Dungarvon, say they were from Boston, Massachusetts.

LONDON, June 6, evening.—Lord Naas, chief secretary for Ireland, announced in the house of commons to-night, that the sentence of all convicted Fenians is commuted.

The advices from the continent report arising against the authority of the port in Bulgaria and Servia.

15 p.m.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Corn, 27s 3d.

Petroleum, 1s 5d. Pork, 81s.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—Sales of the week, 850 bales; market unsettled; low middling, nominally 25c; receipts, 393 bales. Sugar, trifling call; choice, 13½@14c; Porto Rico, 12½@13c. Flour dull; fresh superfine quoted at $11; choice, $17@18. Corn dull; yellow and mixed, $1 12½@1 15; white, $1 20@1 22½. Oats quiet, 85c. Prime to choice western hay, $25@26. Pork dull, 24c. Bacon in request; shoulders, 9½c; rib sides, 12c; clear sides, 13½c. Gold, 36¾. Sterling, 47@51. New York sight, ½ premium.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Flour rather firm—stock, 21,208 bbls, against 75,000 same time last year. Wheat, No. 2 winter, $2 25. Corn, dull and nominal, 75@80c. Oats dull, 65c. Rye, $1 45. Cotton dull, ic lower—middling, 25c. Whisky dull, 30c. Provisions unchanged—pork, $22 00; bulk meats dull, 8c@10c; lard, 12½c, dull; bacon, moderate demand, 9c; shoulders, 12½c.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Tobacco, more active, but unchanged. Cotton dull. Flour lower—spring extra, $9 00@9 75. Wheat, lower and unsettled—good fall, $2 20; prime and choice, $2 25. Corn, firmer at 69@69c. Oats dull, 58@58c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull, 29c. Choice whisky, flat and nominal.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—Sales 338 hhds tobacco, and active at unchanged rates: logs, 4@5; cutting leaf, Owen county, $5@6; Green river, $6@7. Shelled white corn, 90c delivered; ear, bulk, 70@75c. Oats, bulk, 75@80c. Rated hay, choice, $18. Mess pork, $22 25. Bacon shoulders, 9½@10c; packed clear sides, 12½@12¾c. Lard in tcres, 12½c. Two hundred bales cotton were sold at 22½c. Raw whisky, free, $2 21.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cotton dull, 46c lower; sales 900 bales; uplands, 27c. Flour 25c lower, and more active—superfine State (western) $8 75@9 75. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, No. 2 Milwaukee, $2 55. Rye dull and 2c lower, new mixed western, $1 07@1 12. Oats 1@2c lower, western, 82@83c. Rice firmer, Carolina, 11½@13c. Coffee quiet. Sugar active and firm; Cuba, 10½@10¾c. Molasses steady. Pork lower, $22 50@22 87. For new mess. Beef dull; money market is active and unchanged; rates for sterling and prime commercial unchanged. Gold, 136½; gold, 136½; government securities steady; Tennessee, 67½. Receipts of the subtreasury, $3,398,849, including customs, $360,000 and payments, $365,000; balance, $131,091,880.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Memphis and Louisville Packet Company and Captain Leathers have been appointed registrars for Tippah county.

—A public meeting, without distinction of race or color, is announced in the Ripley *Advertiser*, to come off at Orizaba on Saturday the 8th inst., when Col. W. C. Faulkner and other speakers have been invited to address the meeting on the political situation, especially of the territories.

Curious Discovery.

In the great pyramid of Egypt is a small opening at the top, the depth of which has never been sounded. Another aperture the same size exists at the foot of the pyramid. It was long conjectured that these two openings communicated with each other, but no means could be devised to establish the fact, till the problem was solved recently by the ingenuity of an Arab. He took a cat and her kittens, placed the old cat in one aperture and the kittens in another, and stopped up both with stones. The next day he opened them and found cat and kittens all together at the foot of the long passage.

John Hay, Esq., formerly private secretary to President Lincoln, has been appointed *charge de affaires* at Vienna, Austria, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Motley.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The Empress Eugenie is bald.

Noblom, of New Orleans, has done Pollards's "Lost Cause" into French.

Admiral Dahlgren has written the life of his son, Col Ulrie Dahlgren.

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The popular young actress, Miss Madeline Henrique, was married in New York city on Saturday, to Mr. Lewis J. Jennings, of the London *Times*.

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It is reported that Parepa is to sing in the choir of Dr. Tyng's church, New York at a salary of $3000 a year.

Brig. Adelbert Ames, of Maine, has been presented to Alexander Hayward.

The czar of Russia is described as a tall, stately man, with clear cut features, dark hair; the czarina as a pale, delicate looking lady, with handsome, even features, and a graceful figure.

W. B. Astor's income is $681,220.

The Cholera Conference at Weimar.

The cholera conference at Weimar was closed on the 30th ult. The discussion, in which a much greater number of physicians of all nations took part than was at first expected, was a most interesting one, and promises to give valuable results. One point on which all present were agreed was that cholera is most frequently introduced into a country by travelers from abroad. Herr von Pettenkofer also expressed the opinion that cholera only exists under certain conditions of soil and water supply, in which all the other physicians agreed, except M. Ilsich, of St. Petersburg, who quoted instances occurring in his own experience that seemed to invalidate this theory. Another Russian savant, however, M. Pohl, member of the sanitary council of St. Petersburg, gave an account of the spread of cholera in that city during the past six years, which fully bore out Herr von Pettenkofer's argument, and Sir James Simon made a very valuable contribution to the discussion, in clearly tracing out, by means of maps, the source of an outbreak of cholera in the east of London, to the circumstance that the particular district to which the disease was confined, was one in which the water supply was exceptionally bad. At the close of the conference resolutions were passed strongly recommending disinfection, cleanliness and a supply of pure water, as the most effective means of preventing the spread of cholera.—*N. O. Picayune.*

TREASON IN CIVIL WAR.

From the New York Tribune.

The New York *Tribune* demurs to our late article on this head, which (it says:)

"Takes the bold ground that the conflict between the rebels and the union was not rebellion; and that the individuals engaged in it cannot, therefore be punished as traitors."

The *Times* proceeds:

"This is the ground which Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has held from the beginning, and it is now said that Chief Justice Chase also holds it now. The attorney general is reported to have said that the concession to the rebels by the supreme court of belligerent rights was in effect a decision that they could not be considered traitors or rebels, but must be regarded, when subdued, as prisoners of war. If this be true, it not only ends all legal proceedings against Davis, but it settles the action of the government on a good many other points."

The *Times* certainly puts us in very good company—how accurately in all respects, we do not say. But Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is pretty widely known as an eminent lawyer as well as statesman, one accustomed to speak his mind on important topics—and we certainly have understood him to hold and maintain substantially the ground on which we base the general subject. Even his late fiery rebellion speech in congress expressly disclaimed and reprobated the idea of subjecting the Confederate chiefs to the legal penalties of treason.

But since the *Times* has seen fit to "mix in" to this controversy, and to assert that there is "not the slightest analogy between the two cases" of our revolution and the late struggle, we will take it to quote Mr. Webster's dictum, and show wherein it does not bear on the case in hand. Here is what he says of the battle of Bunker Hill:

"The battle of Bunker Hill was attended with the most important effects beyond its immediate result as a military engagement. It created at once a state of open, public war. *There could now be no longer a question of proceeding against individuals, as guilty of treason or rebellion.* That fearful crisis was past. The appeal now lay to the sword, and the only question was whether the spirit and the resources of the people would hold out till the object should be accomplished."

Will you please let your readers see what Mr. Webster says, and tell them *why* it is not pertinent?

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BANKING DIRECTORY.

COMMERCIAL Bank of Tennessee, corner Madison and Main streets.

DEPOSITO BANK, No. 20 Madison street.

FIRST National Bank, 14 Madison street.

GERMAN National Bank, 286 Main street.

GAYOSO Savings Institution, 19 Madison street.

JEFFERSON Insurance and Trust Company, 8 Madison street.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Jefferson street.

MEMPHIS GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Adams street.

MEMPHIS Insurance Company, 22½ Madison street.

MERCHANTS' National Bank, Jefferson street.

MEMPHIS City Savings Institute, 16 Jefferson street.

PEOPLE'S Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

SAVINGS Bank of Memphis, 294 Main street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

APP & CO., Boots and Shoes, 300 Front street.

AMES, BEATTIE & JONES, Furniture, 292 Main street.

BULLOCK & ANDERSON, Attorneys, 340 Second street.

BACHLY, F., Boots and Shoes, 311 Main street.

BLACK, CAMRON & CO., Produce, Charleston avenue, near M. and C railroad.

BERNARD & McCLURE, Music and Musical Instruments, 288 and 290 Second street.

BROWN, DILLARD & CO., Cotton Factors, 214 Front street.

BOLLING & LINSTEAD, Grocers, 332 Second street.

BUTT, R. L., 21 Madison street.

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER, Planing Mill, 161 Washington street.

CLAYTON, J., Medicated Baths, 110 Jefferson street.

CAMPBELL G. J. & CO., Abstract Office, corner Monroe and Second street.

CHAMBERLIN, C. F. & CO., Booksellers and stationers, 197 Main street.

CHILD, DUDLEY & CO., Commission Merchants, 261 Front street.

CORONNA, N., Cotton Factors, 156 and 158½ Exchange Building.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Corner Jefferson and Front streets.

CORR, E. B., Cotton Broker, 208 Front street.

DENIE & CO., Produce, 41 South Court street.

DOUGHERTY, WM., Marble Works, 99 Front street.

DAILEY, REUBEN, U. S. Commissioner, 300 Second street.

EMMONS & SON, booksellers and stationers, 19 Jefferson street.

EVANS, D. H., Liquors, 14 Monroe street.

EWING BROS. & CO., Dry Goods, 297 Main street.

EBERT & CO., C. H., Liquors, Second street opposite Greenlaw Opera House.

JOHN EICHBERG, Hardware, 197 Main street.

FLAHERTY, JAMES, Agent, Furniture, 326 Second street.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, Grocers, 300 Main street.

FARGASON, CORDES & CO., Grocers, 328 Front street.

FORD, DIXON & CO., Saddlery, 148 Main street.

GALLAGHER & RYAN, Attorneys, 337 Second street.

GLOVER, L. C., Physician, office at Virginia Hotel

GUMBINGER, J., Spectacles, 217½ Main street.

GLASSICK, & CO. F., Fire-Arms, 240 Main street.

GOEPEL, LEOPOLD, Music Dealer, 375 Main street.

HINSON, S., Dentist, 23 Main street.

HOOK & LAGRIEL, Painters, 93 Union street.

HOLST, J. C. & CO., Undertakers, 320 Main street.

HUNT, THOS. H. & CO., Dyers, 246 Second street.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Jefferson street.

HOFFHEIMER, N. & J., Liquors, 276 Front street.

HOLST & CO., J. C., Undertakers, 320 Main street.

HOLLENBURG & OERTEL, Building Material, 346 second street.

HAILMAN, FRED. S, Saddlery, 46 Jefferson st.

HOWELL, WOOD & CO., Dry Goods, 284 Main street.

HILL, HUME F., U. S. Commissioner, 19 Madison street.

HARMSTAD, LARRY & CO. Steamboat and Ticket Agents, corner Main and Madison.

HEINRICH, P. H. & Bros., Confectionaries, 286 Front street.

IVINSON, EDWARD, Grocer, 284 Main street.

JUNKERMANN, G. F., Furniture, 34 Main street.

KIRKLEY & JOINER, Produce 34 Monroe street.

KORTE & McDONOUGH, Gas Fitters, 346 Second street.

KIMBRO, A. L. Dr., Physician, corner Main and Union streets.

LUNN & MALLON, Gas Fitters, 204 Main street.

LAWRENCE & CARTER, Commission Merchants, 228 Front street.

LOWENSTEIN & BRO., Dry Goods, 221 Second street

LEVY & MILLER, Steamboat Agents, 5½ Madison street

LESLIE, JOHN, Painter, 75½ Madison street.

LINSEY & VREDENBURG, Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

LUNN & MALLON, Gas and Steam Fitters, 204 Main street.

LOWENSTEIN & BRO. B., Dry Goods, corner Main and Jefferson streets.

LAVIGNE F., Hair Dresser, 35 Main street.

MICHOT, E. L. Watchmaker and Optician, 357½ Main street.

MACK, BROS. & BOHM, Dry Goods, 261 Main street.

McCOMBS & CO., Hardware, 320, and 324 Main street.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

MERRYMAN, BYRD & CO., Jewelry, 25 Main street.

MURRAY & RIDGLEY, Merchant Tailors, 11 Madison street.

MAYER, MARSCHUTZ & CO., Tobacco, corner Jefferson and Second streets.

Mississippi VALLEY INSURANCE CO., 22 Madison street.

MEGIBBEN & BRO., Liquors 281 Main street.

MACKEY, GEO. & CO., Grocers, 272 Front street.

MEYER, K. Dry Goods, 301 Main street.

MANAHAN, R. Grocer, 330 Main street.

MOODY & WIMBISH, Commission Merchants, 4 Bradley Block.

MITCHELL, & CO., Mins., N. E. cor. Court st.

MOFFAT, JAS. G., Trimmings, 87 Main street.

NEW MEMPHIS Theater, Jefferson street.

NATHAN BROS. & CO., Liquors, 262 Second street.

O'REILLEY, J. Dr., 279½ Main street.

OWEN, MOORE & WEST, northwest corner Madison and Main streets.

OGILL, BR. S. & CO, Hardware, 319 and 3.2 Front street.

PIKE & ADAMS, Attorneys, Main, over German National Bank.

PATRICK, J. M. & CO., Cotton Factors, 254 Front street.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY No. 20 Madison street

PLANTERS INSURANCE COMPANY No. 272 Front street.

PIKE, L. H., Attorney, Little Rock, Arkansas

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, Hardware 288 Main street.

POOLEY, BARNUM & CO., Jewelry, 265 Main street.

PITTMAN, PARKER & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 45 Union street.

PLANTERS' Insurance Company, 272 Front street.

PEOPLES Insurance Company, 20 Madison street.

QUINLAN, Misses, Millinery, Main and Jefferson.

ROBBINS, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers, Jefferson block, Second street.

RAYMOND, BRO. & CO., Boots and Shoes, 319 Main street.

RUSSELL, GROVE & CO., Gayoso Planing Mill, 213 Adams street.

RADCLIFF, F. E., Lime, cement, etc. 39 Madison street.

ROSENBACH, ISIDOR, Liquors, 226 Front street.

RICE, THOS. J., Lumber, Adams street, between Front and Levee.

ROBBINS E. & BRADLEY, Hardware, 223 Second street.

SELDEN, WILLIAMS & CO., Lumber, 174 Madison street.

SMITH, OWEN, Undertaker, 308 Second street.

SMITH, F., Architect, Irving Block, Second street.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company, 22 Madison street.

SHULTZ, A., Locksmith, 119 Jefferson street.

SPECHT, JOSEPH, Confectioner, Madison between Main and Second

SHARPE & KING, Vapor Stoves, 320 Second st.

STEINKUHL, JACOB, Liquors, 220 Third st.

TERRY & MITCHELL, Boots and Shoes, 339 Main street

THOMPSON & WILSON, Sail Loft, 301 Front street.

TOOF, S. C., Job Printer, 15 Court street.

THOS. O. SMITH, Undertaker, 39 Monroe street.

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO., Tobacco Factors, under Greenlaw Opera House.

THRALL & CO., Merchant Tailor, 19 Jefferson street.

VALCARO & CO., Liquors, 324 Front street.

VORKIES & WILLIAMSON, Queensware, 178 Main street.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER, Attorneys, 227 Second street.

WHITEMAN BROS., Printing Paper, 37 South Court street.

WILLIAMSON, JR. & CO., Commission Merchant, 200 Front street.

WADE, H. & CO., booksellers and Stationers, 263 Main street.

WARBURG, EDWARD, Cotton Factors, 228 Front street.

WASSON, J. B., Dentist, 312 Main street.

WESSON, A., Dentist, 248 Second street.

WALKER, BROS. & CO., Dry Goods, 289 Main street.

WORSHAM HOUSE, corner Adams and Main.

WARE SMITH, Undertaker, 70 Monroe street.

WM. LEHNSON & CO., Founders, Main street, opposite Gayoso House.

WHEELER, PICKENS & CO., Wood and Willow Ware, 30 Madison.

PAVING.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 1, 1867.

Bids for paving the following streets with Nicolson pavement will be received at this office until the 2d day of June, 1867, to wit: MAIN, from Auction to south street; POPLAR, from Front street to Boundary avenue; JEFFERSON, from Front to its intersection with Big or Rock BEAL, from Shelby to DeSoto street; SHELBY, from Union to South street; DeSOTO, from Madison to South street; OLD MADISON, from the bayou to Charleston avenue; and CHARLESTON AVENUE, from the bayou to the Memphis and Charleston Depot.

TERMS OF PAYMENT—Memphis City Bonds, payable at five, ten and fifteen years, in equal proportions, with six per cent. coupons attached, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest guaranteed and provided for by sinking fund set aside for that purpose.

Plans and specifications may be seen in the office of the City Engineer. Bids must be sealed and directed to the Mayor and Finance Committee. W. O. LEGAND,
jel 2w Mayor.

H. P. BUTLER,

State Agent

North American Life & Accident Ins. Co.,

16 Jefferson St., Memphis, Tenn.

Insolvent Notice.

Estate of William B. Washington, dec'd.

SUGGESTION of the insolvency of said estate having been duly made to the Clerk of the County Court of Shelby County, Tennessee, notice is hereby given in pursuance of the order of said Clerk, for all persons having claims against said estate to appear and file them with the said Clerk, authenticated in manner prescribed by law, on or against the 10th day of October, 1867.

JOHN S. DICKASON, Administrator.
May 17, 1867. my18 lawiw

ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. SMITH is a candidate for re-election to the office of State Senator for the 25th District, composing the counties of Shelby and Fayette, election on the first Thursday in August. ap24 tf

FOR CONGRESS—

Mr. Editor: Please announce me as a candidate for re-election to Congress, with the written Constitution and the unqualified indorsement of the administration of Andrew Johnson as my platform of principles, which will be more clearly defined in my forthcoming "circular address," and a personal interview prior to the election.

JOHN W. LEFTWICH.
apr19 te

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
Nicely Furnished Rooms, with good Board, can be had on reasonable terms at No. 161 Adams street.
Also, a few Day Boarders can be accommodated. jel tf

SELECT and cheap BOARDING

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, to either gentlemen or families, convenient to business, within one square of Court square, and at the most reasonable rates, at No. 308 Second street, near Madison. je21f

WANTS.

WANTED—
I will buy a SMALL DWELLING HOUSE with a good size Lot. Call on Market street, No. 116, between Third and Fourth streets, or at Appeal office. je6 3t*

WANTED—
SITUATION AS GARDNER, BY A SCOTCHMAN. Understands Propagating and the care of Greenhouse Plants. Apply for two days at the Garden of J. M. Elchevone. je5 2t

WANTED, AGENTS—$250 per Month the year round, or $60 per cent profit on commission. We guarantee the above salary or commission to active industrious agents at their own homes, to introduce an article of indispensable utility in every household. For full particulars call on or address G. W. JACKSON & CO., 31 South street, Baltimore, Md. my19 lm*

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single County, will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is no more expensive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney—it does not soil—it does not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will "pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold worth.

For further information, call on or address

H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Mad son street, corner Main,
my15 lm Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—
THE PUBLIC TO KNOW
That any Book that is to be had at any of the book stores in the city, is for sale or to let at
J. R. SUTTON'S Circulating Library,
my7 1m 244 Third street, near cor. Jefferson

LOST--FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—
A certificate for four shares of capital stock in the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company; said certificate numbers three hundred and eight, and issued May 14th, 1867, to Wm. English, now deceased, for which I intend to apply to the Treasurer of the Company for a duplicate of the same. JOHN McGRATH,
Executor of said Wm. English's Estate.
my26 3w

LOST OR MISLAID—
A Certificate calling for four Shares of Stock in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company; said Certificat. numbered six hundred and fifty-seven, and issued May 16, 1857, to one William English, now deceased, for which I intend to apply to the Treasurer of the Company for a duplicate of the same.
JOHN McGRATH,
Executor of said William English's Estate.
my16 3w

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
A HOUSE containing Twelve rooms, No. 60 Main street. Apply to
GEO. MELLERISH,
Je7 1w 161 Jefferson street.

ROOM TO LET—
Any person desirous of getting one of the coolest and most centrally located Rooms in the city, can procure the same by purchasing the furniture, which is offered at a bargain. Address, F. P. D., Appeal office. je5 3t

FOR RENT—
Several Dwelling Houses on Fourth, Vance, Hernando and Moody streets. Rents moderate. Apply to Chase—several Lots on North and South Memphis and Fort Pickering. Apply to
A. CORNES,
je1 tf 24 Front street.

FOR RENT—
Fine large Basement Store, corner of Jefferson and Main streets. For terms apply to
LYONS & CO.,
my8 tf No. 2 Main street.

FOR RENT—
The STORE HOUSE, on Second street, known as the OLYMPIC.
ALSO,
The ARCADE LIVERY STABLE, on the alley south of Madison street, between Second and Third streets.
ap23 tf GANTT & WADDELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
A first class
LAGER BEER SALOON.
Inquire of H. EVANS,
my25 tf 15 Monroe street, Memphis.

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 40,000 acres of the Red River bottom lands, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.

This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder, at one and two years, with interest.

Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the first body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.

These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.

Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
mh8-tf 260 Main street, Memphis

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on white river, Ark., 15 miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred of which are above the late overflow, the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or part thereof, as may be desired, a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, of forty horse power, Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appendages for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (cost $1,000 gallons,) three Warehouses, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures with easy terms. For further particulars address me
Mrs. M. L. H.
my4 tf Appeal Office

Valuable Cotton Plantation for Sale

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 1st of June next, possession to be given on the 1st of January next, the Ditch-ey Plantation, formerly owned by Mrs. Sarah A. Nutt, situated in the parish of Madison, a few miles above Millikin's Bend Landing, Louisiana. The plantation has a front on the Mississippi river about one mile, with a fine river and making bank. It contains in all about eight hundred (800) acres of land, of which about five hundred (500) acres are in cultivation. It is located in the center of the best cotton region in the United States, and there is no cotton plantation on the Mississippi river more thoroughly ditched and drained, and but few so well improved. The improvements consist of a new dwelling house, a large and elegant steam gin, sawmill and gristmill, with belief, cotton barn, quarters, cisterns, etc. The improvements alone could not be placed there for less than $30,000. The plantation is leased this year for six thousand dollars. There is no question as to title.

Terms of Sale—Cash.
my9 2w ANDREW R. HYNES, Trustee.

Memphis and Little Rock R.R. Office.

W. R. WALDRAN Secretary and Treasurer:

You will notify subscribers for Bonds of this Company to pay calls due on the 10th instant, and proceed according to law against all parties who fail to respond.

R. C. BRICKELEY, President.

Subscribers will take notice and govern themselves accordingly W. R. WALDRAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Memphis, June 4, 1867. je4 1w

To the Public.

E. KECK & BRO. have again resumed the business of livery stables, in the new FIRE-PROOF STABLE, No. 399 Second street, between Gayoso and Beal.

Special attention given to Boarding, and to the sale of transient Stock, and to the Storage of every variety of merchandise.
my12 1m E. KECK & BRO.

H. P. BUTLER,

State Agent

North American Life & Accident Ins. Co.,

16 Jefferson St., Memphis, Tenn.

Insolvent Notice.

Estate of William B. Washington, dec'd.

SUGGESTION of the insolvency of said estate having been duly made to the Clerk of the County Court of Shelby County, Tennessee, notice is hereby given in pursuance of the order of said Clerk, for all persons having claims against said estate to appear and file them with the said Clerk, authenticated in manner prescribed by law, on or against the 10th day of October, 1867.

JOHN S. DICKASON, Administrator.
May 17, 1867. my18 lawiw

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : : JUNE 7, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express	1:40 a.m.	6:50 a.m.
Mail	3:40 p.m.	6:40 p.m.
Somerville Accommod'n	8:50 a.m.	3:40 p.m.
Junction Accommodation	9:15 a.m.	12:35 p.m.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE:	DEPART
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
	8:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To commence Sunday, May 5th
my4 C. P. OAKLEY, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 3:15 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and Memphis and Charleston railroads at 3 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 3 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

Notice.

The public are hereby notified not to pay to any one any bills due THE APPEAL, for advertising since January 31st, unless they have written authority from me. JOHN AINSLIE,
Cashier and Manager.

To the Patrons of the Appeal.

You are requested not to pay any carriers without a certificate from me, and to report at the counting desk any irregularity in carriers. L. DAVIES.

READ, EVERYBODY.—Tickets in the first drawing of the Southern Asylum, by which the cheapest property on its lists will be disposed of, will be sold up to the 10th of June, when the books will be closed. Order tickets through the office on the east side of Court square. For the convenience of the public the office will hereafter be kept open till seven o'clock in the evening.

To the People of West Tennessee.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Conservative candidate for Governor, will address the people of West Tennessee at the following times and places: Purdy, Saturday, June 15th; Bolivar, Monday, June 17th; Jackson, Tuesday, June 18th; Humboldt, Thursday, June 20th; Dresden, Saturday, June 22d.

Papers of the district are requested to publish the above list of appointments.

DISCHARGED.—Patrolman J. W. Smith, who was with Policeman Rogers the morning of the murder, was yesterday dismissed the force by the commissioners.

OUT ON BONDS.—A colored citizen named Geo. Lane, who has been in prison some three months on a charge of larceny, was yesterday released on bonds. He is now free to practice his profession again.

A WIFE WHIPPER.—A brute named Barton Goodwin was fined twenty-five dollars at the first district police station yesterday morning for whipping his wife. A fine is too good for such fellows as he.

LEE ACADEMY ANNUAL FETE.—The pupils of Lee Academy will hold their Fete at the Greenlaw opera house Friday, June 7th, 8 o'clock p.m. The voting for the prizes will be concluded there. Admission fifty cents.

TWO MORE GONE.—By reference to our marriage notices this morning it will be seen that two more of our most enterprising Memphis merchants have chosen fair brides from the sister state (we should say territory) of Arkansas.

COMMITTED.—Wm. Lunsford, the man charged with stabbing Lincoln, was brought before Mr. Justice Black yesterday and fully committed to jail for trial. We learn that Lincoln is not so dangerously wounded as was at first supposed. He is likely to recover.

SHOOTING BY FEMALES.—A shooting affair occurred in a house of ill fame on Causey street yesterday morning, during which one of the inmates, known as Belle Forrest, shot at another of the same stripe, for which she was arrested and fully committed for trial by Justice Black.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—The following distinguished personages are in the city, stopping at the Gayoso house: Gen. J. L. Alcorn, Mississippi; Maj. N. J. Donaldson, Nashville, Tenn.; Judge N. M. Clayton, Holly Springs; Col. J. R. Mosby, Tennessee.

APPEALS.—Halsey F. Cooper, United States assessor for the eighth district, gives notice that he will, from the 20th to the 25th of this month, receive and determine appeals to errors, in assessments returned in the annual lists for 1867. Cut this out for reference.

THANKS FOR PAPERS.—We are again under obligations to the attentive Mr. Keller, of the Southern express company, for late western and southern papers in advance of the mails. No matter what condition the roads may be in, the employees of Col. Shuter are bound to get through.

THE interest at the First Baptist church last night was very manifest, and much solicitation felt for the increase of God's holy spirit in this wicked city, and the Rev. J. R. Graves will preach to-night at eight o'clock, and we hope to see the house crowded by anxious hearers of the Word. Church near corner of Adams and Second streets.

WHITEWASHING AND THIEVING.—An *industrious* negro boy, named Joe. Williams, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a pistol, the property of Mr. A. J. Peres. It appears that Joe was doing some whitewashing for the gentleman and confiscated the pistol. Justice Creighton will give him a hearing this morning.

CORRECTION.—In our local notice of Mound City, the types made us say the beautiful and gay little village is "*thirty miles*" removed from our city. It should have read "*thirty minutes.*" This correction, however, is hardly necessary, for almost all our citizens know Mound City is *only* five miles from Memphis, and that Capt. Cheek's popular steamer Peosta plies regularly between the two points.

ANOTHER FIRE.—A fire broke out about three o'clock yesterday morning in a paint and carpenter shop on Wellington street, occupied by West & Hawkins. The shop and contents, together with a small cottage on the lot, was destroyed. The loss will be considerable. The buildings were owned by Mr. Turner and were fully covered by insurance. The burning was doubtless the act of an incendiary.

THE FETE TO-NIGHT.—The great Annual Fete by the pupils of the Lee Academy takes place to-night at the Greenlaw opera house. Much interest is being felt in the voting for the prizes, as well as for the most popular school. The numbers range from five to forty-five. In addition to this, there are several outside purses that will come in to-night, when the voting will close. We hope to see a large attendance present on this interesting occasion.

ALL NATIONS.—Irish, Scotch, French, English, Italian and German papers; New York, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago and Louisville dailies! We have the weekly and fifty-seven other weekly papers—all of the very latest, at Emmons & Son's, with magazines and novels. Also Scott's Patterns for spring and summer. All tailors should have them.

WITHDRAWN.—The warrants issued on Wednesday against Messrs. Freeman Wright and John Keefe, charging the former with theft and the latter with assaulting a prisoner, were returnable yesterday morning, when the warrants were withdrawn. Maloney was immediately arrested by the police on a charge of resisting an officer, although when and where the offense was committed we failed to learn.

MEMPHIS RACE COURSE—*June 6, 1867.* Repair of the walking company, who has now been walking seventeen hours, making one mile each hour. He is in perfect condition, and expresses himself as feeling perfectly comfortable. He is a young man of seventeen years of age, dark hair and complexion, about five and a half feet high, well and compactly built, quite a model of health and symmetry. His shortest time in making a mile was sixteen and a half minutes; the longest, twenty minutes. He is now in for a walk of one mile every hour until eight o'clock Monday morning.

THE EXCURSION.—The elegant steamer Dan. Able left her landing about seven o'clock last evening, having on board a gay party, composed of the delegates to the National Typographical Union with the invited guests of the Memphis Union, numbering about five hundred ladies and gentlemen, bound for an excursion on the father of waters. We noticed among the company a large number of our most elegant ladies. The press was, of course, fully represented. Arnold's band was also on board, and, as the boat swung off, struck up "A Life on the Ocean Wave." We shall have something to say of the trip to-morrow.

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SESSON.

They Expect to Adjourn To-Day Sine Die.

The Fourth Day's Proceedings.

We continue the report of Wednesday's proceedings.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Union reassembled pursuant to adjournment, Vice-President Hammond in the chair.

The hour being set apart for the announcement of deceased members:

Mr. Brown, of Chicago, announced the death of ex-President A. M. Carver, and paid a high tribute to his memory. Mr. Troup also spoke eulogistically of the deceased.

Mr. Hutchinson, of Leavenworth, announced the death of R. H. Boughton, and feelingly alluded to his life as a member of the craft.

Mr. Troup, of New York, announced the death of Peter A. McDonald, of Providence, Rhode Island, and his name was ordered to be enrolled among the deceased members by a rising vote.

The name of H. D. Bullis, of Mobile, Ala., was likewise placed among the deceased members by a rising vote.

On motion of Mr. Divine the national constitution was again taken up, and after amendment adopted by a vote of 47 to 3.

Mr. J. F. X. Dietine, T. C. Wilkinson and S. A. Gray requested a record of their protest against the measure.

President Oberly wished to explain that four months' notice had been duly given, and the delegates had attended the session understanding the fact.

On motion of Mr. Cavis, the Union went into a committee of the whole on the subordinate Union constitution, with Mr. Divine in the chair, and after considering and adopting the first seven articles, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

At ten and a half o'clock the Union adjourned until the usual hour yesterday morning.

MORNING SESSION.

The president took the chair.

Mr. Cavis, of Washington, moved that the convention go into committee of the whole, on the subordinate Union constitution. Mr. Cavis in the chair.

The president resumed the chair. The chairman of the committee of the whole reported that they had passed the constitution, with some amendments, and recommend that it be referred to Subordinate Unions for ratification. Report received and adopted by a vote of 40 to 10.

Convention adjourned till 3 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The president called the convention to order at three o'clock.

The report of the committee to whom was referred that portion of the president's message relating to the establishment of a national fund, was read. The majority reported in favor of the scheme, while a minority report was submitted in opposition. A resolution was offered to adopt the minority report, which was lost. The majority report was then taken up, and, after some discussion, an amendment was offered to record the approbation of the establishment of the national fund as the sense of this meeting, and that it should be referred to the Subordinate Unions for confirmation. Should the majority of them ratify it the president should then issue his proclamation declaring it a law. Passed by a vote of 46 to 3.

Mr. Robertson, chairman of the finance committee, submitted a report in reference to salaries, which was with a slight amendment adopted.

Reports of various committees were received and acted upon, when the convention adjourned to meet this morning at the usual hour. It is supposed that they will conclude their labors to-day.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 6, 1867.

Editors Appeal: In return for your many kind notices of the Enterprise East Mississippi Relief society, I, as its authorized agent, desire to return you many thanks. I would also extend the same to the following parties for their ready response to the call for the aid of the destitute, and would urgently solicit all who have it in their power, to give the subject prompt attention—viz: Walker & Bros., box goods; Spicer & Anderson, one barrel meal; J. N. Oliver & Co., one barrel pickles and one barrel meal; Haller, Fisher & Co., one box crackers; E. H. Flynn, one barrel meal and one barrel flour; M. Pyne, one barrel beef and pork; N. Sessel, one box goods; J. H. Waggener, sundry packages of clothing, and to the following parties for one or more packages of clothing, etc., etc.: Robeson & Mitchell, Joiner, Tilemon & Gale, Virginia House, Mrs. Q. C. Atkinson, Julia Wasson, E. Morgan, T. R. Farnesworth, B. K. Pullen, Joe Williams, Ladies' Lafayette house, and cash $87 from the same; Mrs. Rosser, Rice, Randolph, S. H. Dunscomb, Bearth, Hammond, Mr. Brown, Jed. Smith, G. Swandberg, A. R. Pitman, & Co., B. Lowenstein & Co., Ward, Mosby, S. W. Jefferson, A. Widow's offering, $5; Savings bank of Memphis. Respectfully, I am your friend,

W. J. BLONSDALE.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT.—A number of minor civil cases were tried and several judgments taken, reaching as far as No. 130. The civil docket will again be taken up, and whatever cases are ready will be tried. The court will adjourn for the term at 12 m. Saturday. No case will be tried by jury on Saturday.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—The grand jury returned several indictments for small offenses. To-day the court will commence traverse jury trials. Adjourned till 10 a.m.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES. J. P. Chamberly to J. P. Trezevant, trust deed, on tract of land, Mansfield subdivision, to secure $8000; Jas. B. Wendel to G. E. Tate, deed, $3500, part lot 1, block 42; T. P. Chasmoers and wife, deed of trust to W. Smith, Byrnes, and, in Sunflower, Miss.; A. E. Shiras to B. Massey, quit claim deed to lot on Overter street; R. C. Brinkley to M. E. and J. W. Cochran, deed, $3500, lots 48, 49, and 50, on batture; Ed. Worsham to Bell Worsham, bill of sale, $2500, stock of goods in *Avalanche* building; John L. Safrans to L. Hellman, deed, lots 87 and 88, Greenlaw addition; John H. Bowen to W. D. Furguson, tax deed, $49, lot 11, block 41, St. Martin street; Rosa L. Laski to ——, trust deed on personal property for $1000; J. P. Chamberly to C. W. Frazier to G. N. Cande, quit claim to lot 12, block 17, Butler subdivision.

"Panama Hats" of all styles at Francisco & Wiggin's. je7 3t

Damaged Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, a very large stock, must be sold regardless of cost or value; a rare chance for citizens, planters, country merchants, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 213 Main street, next to Ward & LeGuere's drug store. je7 tf

Vapor Baths, at the Good Samaritan's, No. 198 Jefferson street. je6 1m

Hesperian Liniment is the infallible cure for Rheumatism, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Burns, etc. It is the best Liniment ever discovered, for all diseases where external applications are required. Sold by O'oench & Co., proprietors, St. Louis.

Great Excitement at 267 Main Street. The great sale of dry goods, we understand, will be continued to-morrow. Ladies, you should go to the great sale to-morrow, and buy at your own prices. Remember the place—the old stand of M. Christal, opposite Court square. Sale at 10 o'clock.

"Leghorn and Straw Hats," an endless variety at Francisco & Wiggin's. Je7 3t

Damaged Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 213 Main street, next to Ward & LeGuere's drug store. je7 tf

Lace Points, Lace Points, Lace Points, at Menken Bros. je5 4t

Miller & Henry, 74 Madison street, *do their own work,* and pay less rent than any other office in the city; consequently they can afford to do Job Printing *cheaper* than the *cheapest.* Call and see them. may6eodlm

Lath.—A large supply of fine Lath at Selden, Williams & Co., 174 Madison, at low figures. Call and see them. je6 4t

A rare chance for country merchants to attend the great closing out sale of damaged goods at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 213 Main street, next to Ward & LeGuere's drug store. je7 tf

"The Croquet Hat" at Francisco & Wiggin's.

Do you want dry goods cheap? You can get them at E. G. Payne's, 232 Main street. jun5 3t

Wall Paper.—Just received direct from Glasgow, Scotland, a large assortment of the finest Wall Paper, ever offered in this city, at No. 375 Main street. Call and examine our stock.

Bargains in Dry Goods at wholesale, at Menken Bros. je5 4t

Ladies.—Before purchasing so many cheap goods in this city, look, before buying, at the new style Dress Goods for twelve and a half cents per yard, at 198½ Main street, opposite the Webster block. je5 1w

Great Sale of Dry Goods to wholesale buyers, at Menken Bros. je5 4t

Francisco & Wiggin always have the new styles, in advance of all competitors, 309 Main street. je7 3t

Damaged Dry Goods and Fancy Goods must be sold regardless of cost or value, at No. 213 Main street, next to Ward & LeGuere's drug store. je7 tf

The new style of hoopskirt, "The Pride of the South," at E. G. Payne's, 232 Main street. jun5 3t

Coal.—Bigley, Jefferson street, Mellersh & Co., No. 52 have spendid Pittsburg coal. Leave your orders. feb4-tf

A beautiful line of Grenadines at only twenty-five cents per yard. 299 Main street. je21f

Cheap Dry Goods at wholesale. The entire domestic stock of Menken Bros. Je5 4t

Damaged Dry Goods at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 213 Main street, next to Ward & LeGuere's drug store, regardless of cost or value. je7 tf

Linen lawns at thirty-five cents, at 232 Main street. jun5 3t

Carpeting, Wall Paper, Curtains and Mosquito Bars at Joseph Grieshaber's, 375 Main street. my17 1m.

Mozambiques, not to be equalled, for the low price of twenty-five cents per yard. 299 Main street. je21f

Dry Goods.—Great reductions to merchants wanting to replenish their stock, at Menken Bros. je5 4t

Leaders of Fashions in Hats, Francisco & Wiggin, 309 Main street. je7 3t

4-4 Bleached Domestics at fifteen cents per yard. Lindauer & Pollock, 299 Main street.

The place for fans, 232 Main street. jun5 3t

New Prints, Shirtings, Irish Linens, at bargains, at Menken Bros. je5 4t

Boys' Boots $1 10 per pair at Elson's. jun2 4t

Silk parasols at $1 25, at 232 Main street. jun5 3t

"Gents' Dress Hats" of the latest styles at Francisco & Wiggin's.

Latest Styles of Dress Goods constantly received at greatly reduced prices, at Lindauer & Pollock's, 299 Main street. je21f

For the best assortment of Bugle Trimmings, Buttons, and all kinds of Fancy Goods, go to Lindauer & Pollock's, 299 Main street. je21f

By all Means call at Lindauer & Pollock's, 299 Main street, and see for yourself. je21f

Briggs & Peerless have just received 200,000 bushels of the best *Pittsburg Coal.* We have removed to No. 11 Madison street

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Real street, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing, and above all others he desires those cases which have been

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

BE NOT DECEIVED.—READER, if you have had the sad misfortune to contract the acquirsed disease, known as venerial, in any form, you can be cured if care not in what stage it may present itself, whether primacy, secondary or tertiary), without taking one solitary grain of medicine. After ten years of close investigation and practical experience, I am convinced that internal treatment, for the purpose of effecting a perfanent cure of syphilitic diseases is useless, and, that in a large proportion of cases, it absolutely does more harm than good. While under my method of external medication, which is pleasant and agreeable to the patient, I defy comparison with any other method known to the medical profession, for speedy and permanent cure—which I guarantee in all cases. In making this important fact known to the public, I wish to state that I am a regular practitioner of medicine; that I am a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky., and that I have studied or treated these diseases (exclusively) for years of deep study and close observation.

All diseases of the Ear and Eye treated upon the most improved methods.

OFFICE—No. 33 Monroe street, between Main and Second. Respectfully,

W. W. McLOED, M. D.

my18-1m

DR. C. SPIEGEL, graduate of the best medical schools of Europe and the United States, and member of the principal medical societies in those countries, has practiced medicine in Memphis for the last thirteen years, and continues to offer his professional services to the public, in the treatment of all forms of disease by the most improved European methods. My vast collections of remedies and surgical instruments, with a life-long experience in their administration and use, warrants me in claiming a superiority over the more ordinary method of treating disease such as CANCER and TUMORS of every description, which I cure by Constitutional treatment exclusively, no operation performed by the knife. Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Skin, Consumption and Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Syphilis, Stricture, Gleet, Gravel, Piles, Dropsy, Female Diseases of all kinds, in short, all diseases, giving special attention to FEMALE DISEASES of every description. I am always ready at all times to consult with first-class Physicians, either by letter or in person, upon all diseases pertaining to medicine and surgery. Medicines sent by express to all parts of the world, when desired.

OFFICE—No. 53, south side Monroe, between Main and Second streets, Memphis. Residence, No. 250 Union street. myr1 1m

Concentration Gives Strength.

DR. F. B. WALTON TENDERS HIS SERvices to the public in the treatment of the diseases of females. So obscure are many of these, so capricious in their manifestations, so perfectly do they simulate other diseases, that their true character is often overlooked or mistaken; prominent among these are, Neuralgia Dyspepsia, that condition of the system commonly called Nervous or Rheumatic, and General Debility, this last is too often but a symptom of some insidious disease which is sapping the foundations of life. To become expert in the detection of these and skillful in their treatment, requires more labor and research than the general practitioner can bestow. These facts induced him to devote himself to this branch of the profession exclusively. To those interested he would state that he has had the advantage of the best medical schools and extensive hospitals of America; also a practice of more than twenty years in this his native State and in the Tropics, where such diseases most abound. He is permitted also to refer to Drs Pitman and Hopson, gentlemen who attend desevedly high in the profession. Office, No. 354 Main street. Residence, No. 291 Linden street, Memphis, Tenn. my5-1m.

Dr. R. L. BUTT.

Office, No. 33 Madison Street.

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

Residence, No. 291 Monroe street. mh12 3m

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,

Hot Springs, - Arkansas.

mh19 3m*

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

HAS Removed his Office and Residence to No. 225 Main Street,

Near the Worsham House.

ap6 d&wly

DR. A. WESSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 254 Second Street,

Irving Block.

feb28 1y

LAWYERS.

WM. H. STEPHENS, of Jackson, Tenn. THOS. E. SMITH, Memphis.

STEPHENS & SMITH,

Attorneys at Law,

22 Madison Street, Memphis.

my29 1m

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to.

mh15 1f

MARSHALL LEWIS. WILLIAM CRAIG.

LEWIS & CRAIG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Stillman Block, No. 280 Second street, North of Madison, Memphis, Tennessee.

M. T. Williamson will be found at the above. mh12 6m

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties.

JOHN S. KERR. J. W. WESTCOTT. GEO. W. STAHL.

Kerr, Westcott & Stahl,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 270 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

J. W. Westcott,

United States Commissioner and Commissioner for all the States.

REUBEN DAILEY,

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,

No. 350 Second Street,

Depositions in Admiralty cases taken in Short-hand and transcribed. No extra charge. ap24 3m

JAMES T. RUCKS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FRIARS' POINT, MISS.

ap27 6m*

JOHN BULLOCK. VAN A. W. ANDERSON.

BULLOCK & ANDERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 340 Second street, Opposite Greenlaw Opera House, Memphis, Tenn. feb17 3m

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

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UNDERTAKERS.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. R. SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

METALIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS,

No. 70 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

UNDERTAKERS in the cities and towns contiguous to Memphis will always find at this establishment all styles of articles in this line, in as great variety as can be found in the city, and

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

mh9 1f

HARDWARE.

WM. A. ROBINSON & CO.,

FOUNDERS

—AND—

MACHINISTS,

Opposite Gayoso House,

Memphis, : : : : : Tenn.

ap6 3m

J. B. SHARPE. M. C. KING.

SHARPE & KING,

DEALERS IN

PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVES

—AND THE—

Stratton Self-Generating Gas Light,

No. 330 Second street, near Union,

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

SOLE AGENTS for the Tennessee Stove and Gas Light Company, for the Sale of District and County Rights.

Every article sold by us made to perform as represented or money refunded on return of articles.

Articles sent to any part of the State. ap10 1f

Agency for Straub's Mills

WE have been appointed Agents for STRAUB'S celebrated "Queen of the South"

WHEAT AND CORN MILLS,

Both DOUBLE AND SINGLE GEARED, and are prepared to furnish them promptly to those wishing to purchase.

McCOMBS & CO., Dealers in Hardware, 325½ and 324 Main st.

mh8 3m

FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE

15 West Court Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Is made up of the latest and most beautiful styles of Newly-Cut Types, Borders, Scripts, Ornaments and Designs, representing all branches of trade.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Has by successful operation Five Lightning Job Presses—all of the most celebrated patterns now known.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Has always on hand a large and elegant assortment of Printers' Stationery—adapted to Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Bills of Lading, Dray Tickets, Bank Checks, Notes, Drafts, and every description of FINE PRINTING.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Will turn out none but the BEST WORK, and at as low prices as any house in the city—satisfaction being guaranteed in every instance.

The Franklin Job Printing House,

in all its departments, is under the personal supervision of the Proprietor, who has been practically engaged in the printing business in this city for the past fifteen years. In a word, the business of

The Franklin Job Printing House

Will be conducted on such fair, liberal, honorable principles as cannot fail to recommend itself to the confidence and patronage of the Merchants and Business Men of Memphis,—from whom orders for all kinds of Mercantile Printing are solicited.

Respectfully,

S. C. TOOF,

Proprietor.

feb12

HUBBARD & LOVEL,

Manufacturers of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES,

Collars, Whips, Etc.,

NO. 331 SECOND STREET.

(Between Monroe and Union.)

N. B.—Dealers in Second-Hand Harness. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

500 Double Sets new Wagon Harness very cheap for cash.

R. O. BRADLEY,

Dealer in all kinds of

Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Etc.,

377 Jackson Block, Main Street.

IF YOU WANT ANY

SADDLES OR HARNESS

GO TO

S. FRED. HAILMAN,

No. 90

JEFFERSON STREET.

If You Don't Believe It, Go and See.

ap25 3m

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER,

PLANING MILL

—AND—

LUMBER YARD,

Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HAVE always on hand a general assortment of Building and Framing Lumber or all kinds of Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Walnut, Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Cypress and Yellow Pine Lumber, all sizes.

Are prepared to do all kinds of Planing and Surfacing, all sizes of Lumber, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning and House Work generally.

Lattice Work, Moulding and Stair Material.

All orders promptly attended to. my2 1m

JACOB VOORHEIS, Memphis, Tenn. D. A. WILLIAMSON, Late with Williamson, Hill & Co.

VOORHEIS & WILLIAMSON,

DEALERS IN

QUEENSWARE,

China, Glass and Earthenware,

Silver Plated and Britanic Goods,

TABLE CUTLERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 178 Main Street,

Near Overton Hotel, MEMPHIS, TENN.

ap24 3m

COTTON--COMMISSION.

E. D. COBB,

Cotton Broker,

AGENT

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and all its connections.

Office, 208 Front street.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.

H. F. HECKERT, Freight and Transfer Agent, Cincinnati.

W. T. BOLLING. W. H. LINDSTEDT.

BOLLING & LINDSTEDT,

GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Family and Plantation Supplies,

332 Second Street,

Near the corner of Union, MEMPHIS, TENN.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, JR., & CO.,

Storage and Commission House

NO. 200 FRONT STREET,

Store and Sell on Commission.

ap23 3m

JOHN J. BROWN, Formerly of the firm of Dean & Brown, Richmond, Va. REUBEN E. BROWN, Late of Olive Branch, DeSoto county, Mississippi.

Late with Crowder & Co., Memphis.

BROWN, DILLARD & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

VIRGINIA AND WESTERN

Tobacco Agents,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

214 Front Street, Cor. Adams,

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Will give strict attention to the sale of all consignments entrusted to their care. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments in hand. Remittances promptly made on all sales.

apl8 daw3m

COX & HUMPHREY,

Produce & Commission Merchants.

No. 1 Howard's Row,

mh21 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

E. D. LAWRENCE, Memphis, Tenn. C. B. CARTER, Late with Halliday Bros., Cairo.

LAWRENCE & CARTER,

GENERAL COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

No. 228 Front Street, (Up Stairs),

mh2 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

LEE CRANDALL & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

198 Gravier Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

M'COMBIE & CHILD,

No. 61 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

feb27 6m

F. M. WHITE, Pres't Miss. and Tenn. R. R. JOHN KERR, Formerly of Augusta, Ga. GEO. F. ROOTES, late Gordon & Rootes, St. Louis.

WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,

COTTON FACTORS

AND General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 394 Main street, Gayoso Block, Memphis, Tenn.

Consignments of Cotton, Provisions, Produce, Etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. mh8 3m

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

General Commission Merchants,

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of these articles.

Liberal advances on all consignments.

feb21 3m

THOS. CHILD. W. H. H. DUDLEY.

CHILD, DUDLEY & CO.,

Exclusive Wholesale

Commission Merchants,

NO. 361 FRONT STREET,

Between Union and Gayoso,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENNESSEE.

Special attention to all business entrusted to us.

feb26 1f

GEO. MACKEY. R. B. HAWLEY. K. J. R. L. WINN.

GEORGE MACKEY & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

General Commission Merchants

Dealers in

GROCERIES

—AND—

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.,

No. 272 Front Street,

Between Court and Madison,

Memphis, : : : : : Tennessee.

R. M. BLACK, Memphis, Tenn. O. G. CAMRON, Late Maysville, Ky. JAS. WHITE Maysville, Ky

Black, Camron & Co.,

PRODUCE and COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Charleston Avenue, near M. & C. R. R. Depot, Memphis, Tenn.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care, and orders for provender and plantation supplies filled at shortest notice and at lowest rates. my3 1m

Chancery Sale of Real Estate,

On Monday, June 3d, 1867.

763 N. R. D.—Isaac N. Moon vs. Wm. P. Mathews: Chancery Court of Memphis.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree in this cause, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse door, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1867,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 m., the following de cribed Real Estate, to-wit: Situate, lying and being in Shelby county, State of Tennessee: the first being in township 1, range 9, west of the basis meridian, Chickasaw cession, and being that part of section thirteen which lies on the north side of the State line dividing the State of Tennessee and Mississippi, and containing five hundred and forty acres, more or less, commencing on the north west corner of said land and running south to said State line, thence east with said line one mile, thence north to the northeast corner of said section, thence west to the said first named corner, being all of said section, which lies in the 15th Civil District of Shelby county, Tennessee; the other tract being the south half of section twelve (12), in township one (1), range nine (9), west of the basis meridian of the Chickasaw cession.

TERMS OF SALE—On a credit of seven and thirteen months. Notes with good security, with interest from date, and a lien retained till payment of the purchase money. Equity of redemption barred.

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

my5 td

The Buntyn

HOMESTEAD LANDS

FOR SALE.

WE have the pleasure of placing on the market those very desirable and valuable lands, well known to the community as the Homestead Tract of the late Geraldus Buntyn, Esq., situated at the first station on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, five miles east of the city. The improvements, with about twenty acres in hand, have been recently sold to Hume F. Hill, Esq., who now resides upon the premises. The balance of the tract, consisting of about 480 acres, has been laid off in lots varying in size from five to ten acres, fronting upon broad avenues, and all of so as to secure in greatest amount of comfort. The trains of the Memphis and Charleston railroad afford the opportunity of going in and out the city, from and to Buntyn's station, four times a day, so as to make a residence at the point almost as convenient as to live in the city itself.

The choice can now be had of lots wholly or part in original forest, or in field.

In Exchange for City Property.

The executors are directed by the Will to sell this place and invest in city property, and we will receive propositions to exchange for either improved or vacant lots in the city.

To all parties looking for a suburban residence, we do not think any property more desirable can be found, in regard to health, convenience or good neighborhood, within the same distance from the city.

Terms will be made very liberal and easy, and the prices low to parties desirous of buying for speculation. Plans of the subdivision will be shown at our office.

my17 tf BOYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

Harvest, Harvest, Harvest!

FOR SALE LOW, to close Trust Deed—

REAPERS, MOWERS,

CRADLES, SCYTHES,

THRESHING MACHINES,

HORSE POWERS,

WHEELBARROWS,

And other Agricultural Implements.

MILLS OWEN, Trustee,

my21 1m 206 Front street.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

From the Jewish Messenger.

THE JEWISH PILGRIM.

Are these the ancient holy hills
Where angels walked of old?
Is this the land our story tells
With glory not yet cold?
For I have passed by many a shrine,
O'er many a land and sea,
But still, O promised Palest ne,
My dreams have been of thee.

I see thy mountain cedars green,
Thy valleys fresh and fair,
With summers bright as they have been,
When Israel's home was there;
Thro' o'er thee sword and time have past,
And Cross and Crescent shone,
And heavily the chain hath prest,
But thou art still our own!

Thine are the wandering race that go
Unblest through every land,
Whose blood hath stained the polar snow
And covered the desert sand;
And thine the homeless hearts that turn
From all earth's shrines to thee,
With their hope faith for ages borne
In sleepless memory.

For thrones are fallen—nations gone,
Before the march of time
And where the ocean rolled alone
Are forests in their prime;
Since gentle ploughshares marred the brow
Of Zion's holy hill—
Where are the Roman eagles now?
Yet Judah wanders still.

And hath she wandered thus in vain,
A pilgrim of the past?
No! long deferred her hope hath been,
But it shall come at last;
For in her wastes a voice I hear,
As from some prophet's urn;
It bids the nations build not there,
For JACOB SHALL RETURN.

Oh! lost and loved Jerusalem!
Thy pilgrim may not kiss
To see the glad earth's harvest home
In thy redeeming day;
But now resigned in faith and trust,
I seek a nameless tomb;
As I best beneath thy hallowed dust,
Oh! give the wanderer room.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, June 6, 1867.

The ease in our local finances increases slowly, but quite perceptibly, and our banks are more indulgent. Customers find the same difficulty to encounter which they have heretofore, and good paper is taken, if not liberally, still with less reluctance than for some months back.

Gold continues to rule steadily at 35 to 35½, with little sales. Selling at 37c.

Silver unchanged—buying at 26 to 28c; selling at 28c.

County scrip is in fair demand at 88c buying; selling at 90 to 92c.

City scrip is active. Brokers offer 65 to 67c, but would pay 68c for a large amount. A sale of $5700 took place at 69c. The selling rate across the counter is from 70 to 72c.

Police scrip is lower, 75c being the best offer made to-day. Selling at 80c.

Exchange is in good supply, with no activity in the demand. Our banks buy at ¼ to ½ discount and sell at ¼ premium. There is little doing in New Orleans exchange, which is bought at ½ to ¾ off and sold at par.

Bonds and stocks are dull and nominal. Memphis and Ohio railroad stock 12c. Memphis and Little Rock railroad first mortgage bonds find no sale; Memphis and Charleston railroad bonds, 75c; Tennessee bonds, with coupons, 65 to 70c; Tennessee bonds, new, 65 to 70c; Mobile and Ohio railroad bonds, no sale; Memphis city coupons, 52 to 53c; Memphis city railroad stock, 35c.

There is but little doing in uncurrent money.

TENNESSEE BANKS.

Bank of Chattanooga	10	Merchant's Bank	90
" Memphis par		Ocoee	10
" Middle Tennessee	100	Planters'	20
" Tenn. old issue	34	Southern	20
" W. Tenn.	45	Shelbyville	80
Lincoln	50	Traders'	90
Commercial Bank par		Union	98

The future in financial matters is a subject of much solicitude, and a great diversity of opinion exists as to how the resumption of specie payment is to be reached and a sufficient amount of tax raised to meet the interest on the public debt, and the current demands on the treasury. Many careful observers think it scarcely possible to escape the loss and destruction of labor and property attendant on the suppression of the war without a financial crisis and a general repulsion in business. The experience of 1856 and 1857, when the country labored under a cheapened currency and large amounts of indebtedness, is given in illustration that like evils are to be got rid of now only in the same way—by a revulsion. The *Financial Chronicle*, considered by most persons as fair authority, argues that there is no reason to anticipate any trade revulsions this year like those of 1857, 1847 and 1857. The money market is easy, capital abundant, the currency plentiful, the crop prospects full of promise, railroad earnings increased, and the trades people and merchants generally out of debt and ready for anything, while the disbursements from the treasury will be equal to the receipts. The average shipments to the country fall short £400,080, and this is made up in cotton piece goods, which are reduced £410,000, and linen piece goods £463,000 and in woollens and worsteds £789,000, while railroad iron shows an increase of £234,000.

The rapid increase in the internal revenue receipts anticipated for this time is being so fully verified that they are averaging a million dollars per day.

The New York *Commercial*, of Friday afternoon, says:

The treasury will suspend, after to-day, its purchases of the first series of 7-30s, and will receive them only in the way of direct conversion into sixty-fives. A large amount of the notes is still outstanding, principally in the hands of financial institutions, which are holding them for conversion into a five-twenty bond dated from the maturity of the notes.

From the 1st of June the treasury will direct its attention to the funding of the second and third series of seven-thirties, buying them at the current market rate, and continuing the sale of new sixty-five bonds. The assistant treasurer bought this morning about $1,000,000 of seven-thirties. Compound notes come into the treasury slowly.

Money continues very active, the prevailing rate on stock collaterals being 7 per cent., with exceptions at 6 per cent. The treasury still clings to its large balances, and must continue to do so until the first issue of compounds matures, on the 10th of June. This prospect induces the banks very generally to put up their rate on outstanding banks.

The secretary of the treasury deem it proper that a statement should be made as to the situation in which the United States are placed by the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co. No one has warrant for saying either that the government is loser thereby, or that it is amply secured. The government does not admit that anything is owing to it from that firm. It has brought suit against them for certain ships and certain bales of cotton, which were not theirs, but were in their possession as agents of the Confederate government, and it is claimed that all moneys or property contributed by corporations, either by gift or by taxation, to carry on the Confederacy, became, at the termination of the war, vested in the United States. This matter is in the chancery court of England, and is not affected one way or the other by the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co.

A committee of the English parliament, we have been charged with the investigation of insurance matters, reports that at least one-third of all the fires in London are intentionally lighted for the purpose of thus disposing of the property insured to the companies which insure it; and that the most of this is done by "gangs of foreigners" who settle in London for the express purpose of following this as a business.

The central system is again agitating the public mind in some cities. The board of trade of Louisville approves calling a convention at Cleveland on the 16th of July next, to adopt the central system, and has resolved to send delegates.

On account of unexpected receipts of a miscellaneous character and from internal revenue towards close of small months and small requisitions from other departments, the statement of the secretary of the treasury for May, will show not only very large currency balance in the treasury, but a considerable reduction of the public debt.

There are sixteen firms in St. Louis who make returns of over one million dollars worth of sales last year. One of those reports sales amounting to over three million.

The general markets were quiet to-day and prices are unchanged, except in cotton. Hay, corn and oats are slow of sale, and meal is not firm.

LIVERPOOL—The cotton reported in Liverpool depressed our market, and but few sales were made during the day. Yesterday's prices were not maintained on any grade, the decline here amounting to about 1c all around. There is no anxiety shown to sell, and factors generally have withdrawn their samples. Receipts to-day, 43 bales. Shipments, 950 bales.

Ordinary	17	@	19
Good Ordinary	20	@	21
Low Middling	22	@	23
Middling	24	@	25
Strict Middling	26	@	27
Good Middling	28	@	—

A very rapid change of population is going on in the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts. Foreign working people have come to a large extent as in many villages to constitute the controlling element, and the natives do not find it pleasant to live among those whose religion and social and domestic life are so unlike the New England style.

The monthly report of the statistical bureau for May shows the imports for the four months ending April 30th to be $132,327,816, and for ten months of the fiscal year, $344,256,545. Domestic exports for four months $183,869,779, and for ten months $369,503,879, including $156,925,911 cotton. Exports of foreign merchandize for four months $8,105,080, and for ten months $16,208,045.

APPLES—Very few on hand—demand good. Selling at $10 to $12 per bbl.

BRAN—There is only a moderate supply. Held firm at $18 to $20 per ton.

BUTTER—A large stock, with fair demand for choice. Selling at 26 to 30c. Common is dull and selling at 15 to 25c, as to quality.

BEANS—Are scarce with moderate demand. Navy held at $3 75 to $4 per bushel.

CHEESE—Nearly out of market; western reserve, 17 to 19c; English dairy, 20 to 22c.

COFFEE—A fair stock and demand. Rio, 25 to 27½c; Laguayra, 36 to 38c; Java, 42 to 43c.

CORN—Receipts very good, and prices are weak. Selling on levee at $1 10 to $1 15; from store at $1 12 to $1 18.

CORNMEAL—There is a good supply and demand. Kiln-dried sells at $5 50 on levee. From store about 25c per bbl. higher.

EGGS—Small receipts and market firm. Fresh packed, 21 to 22c.

FLOUR—The market is dull and prices declined. Common, $8 to $9; superfine, $10 to $11; X, $11 50 to $12; XX, $14 to $15; XXX and all fancy brands, $16 to $18.

HIDES—There is an active demand for all kinds. Green, 8 to 9c; green salted, 10 to 11c; dry flint, 16 to 17c.

HAY—A light demand, with heavy stock of common, and little prime. Selling on levee at $25 to $26 for latter, and former at $23 to $24.

IRON TIES—The demand has ceased. Held at 11 to 12c per lb.

LARD—Fair stock and moderate call. Tierces, 13 to 13½c; kegs, 14½ to 15c.

LIME—Not active, with a good supply. Ohio, $1 30 to $1 50; Cape, $2 50 to $3.

MOLASSES—The supply is not large, and demand fair. Common, 75 to 90c; choice, 95c to $1; syrup, $1 to $1 50.

MACKEREL—There is a good stock on hand. Prices are steady at $23 to $24 for No. 1; $22 to $23 for No. 2; $20 for No. 3. Half barrels and kits in proportion.

OILS—A good stock of all kinds on hand. Coal, common, 48 to 52c; extra, 53 to 57c; lard, $1 05 to $1 50; train, $1 20 to $1 30; linseed, $1 50 to $1 70; sperm, $1 75 to $2.

OATS—The receipts are fair, and prices weak. We quote on levee at 85 to 87c.

ONIONS—The old on hand are not good, prices varying from $2 to $3 per bbl. New are coming in from below at $5 to $6 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—There is a good supply on hand, and prices are firm. Mess pork is selling at $24 to $24 50; prime mess, $22 to $22 50; clear sides, 13 to 13½c; clear rib, 12½ to 12¾c; plain sugar cured hams, 14 to 15c; canvassed hams, 15½ to 17½c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c.

POULTRY—Chickens are scarce and in demand. Selling at $6 50 per doz.

POTATOES—Are in light supply and dull. Selling at $2 25 to $3 per bbl. for old; new, $7 to $8.

ROPE—A light stock with no demand. Prices are steady. We quote for machine made 12½ to 13c; hand made 10 to 11c.

SUGAR—The receipts are very fair, and prices are firm. The stock on hand is good. Crushed and powdered, 19 to 20c; A coffee, 18c; B, 17c; 16½c.

SALT—There is a good stock on hand and demand fair. Sacks, $2 20 to $2 60; barrels, $3 25 to $3 50.

TOBACCO—There is a good demand for all grades and prices are unchanged. We quote natural leaf at $1 20 to $1 30; fancy Virginia, new work, 60 to $1 25; fine bright, pounds, $1 to $1 10; medium de., pounds, 75 to 85c; common bright, pounds, 60 to 75c; fine and fancy smoking, 75 to $1 50.

TAR—In kegs, $6 to $7 per doz.

WHISKY—The market is firm but quiet. Common, $1 85 to $2; imitation Bourbon, $2 25 to $3; Bourbon, $3 25 to $5.

Wagon and Carriage Material.

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$10 00	@	$15 00
Buggy Wheels, Sarven's patent	17	@	25
Wagon wheels	14	@	18 00
Buggy hubs, per set	1 25	@	2 00
Wagon hubs, do	3 00	@	4 00
Buggy spokes, do	3 50	@	5 00
Wagon spokes, do	2 75	@	3 75
Buggy tops,	25	@	30
Sawed fellocs, do	4 00	@	5 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	1 50	@	2 00
Buggy poles, each	75	@	90
Wagon singletrees and N. Yokes, doz	2 00	@	2 25
Plow handles, per dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Buggy beds, each	14 50	@	17 50

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND BUSINESS.

Summer has set in with a vengeance, and the sun is making amends for his long neglect. The levee was dull except in front of the Perry. The rise in the past twenty-four hours amounted to four inches, which does not show any decrease, although as the rivers above are all falling we may look for a decline within the next two or three days. By actual measurement, we find that the present rise is within three feet of being as great as that which preceded it. The Arkansas is very high and doing much damage. White river is also high but falling.

Arrivals.

Steamer Dan Able, Vicksburg.
" Henry Ames, New Orleans.
" Centralia, Arkansas river.

Departures.

Steamer Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Henry Ames, St. Louis.
" Centralia, Fort Hindman.

Boats in Port.

J. D. Perry, Sam. Hale, Traber, Dan. Able, Empire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rubicon leaves at five o'clock this afternoon for Helena, Napoleon and Vicksburg. Capt. W. H. Blake, her gentlemanly commander, will be found on board. Larry Harmstad & Co. are her agents.

The Nick. Longworth, Capt. A. B. Irwin, leaves at 10 a.m. for Cairo, Evansville and Louisville.

The J. D. Perry, with Capt. Finney (not of the scaly tribe, although fond of water) leaves for Evansville at 5 p.m. to-day. The Perry will soon be known as one of the most punctual packets afloat by everybody on the river banks. Mr. Miller is her clerk.

The Sam Hale, Capt. Walker, leaves to-day for Cincinnati.

The Florence Traber, Capt. Haines on deck and Wells in the office, leaves for Arkansas river at 5 p.m. Levy & Miller, agents.

The Lady, Capt. Ward, leaves at 5 p.m. for St. Francis river.

The Marble City, Capt. Tschudi, takes her departure to-morrow for St. Louis.

The Centralia came in yesterday from Arkansas river. She departed for St. Louis and the mountains. She takes a duplicate of the trip lost on the Nora from St. Louis. Her engagements, we learn, amount to one hundred and sixty tons of government freight, and several lots for private parties, at the rate of nine cents per pound.

The Guidon, another Memphis packet, has made a quick passage to Benton and is now on her way back. She passed several boats which started in advance of her from St. Louis.

Capt. Geo. M. Gray, general passenger agent of the Michigan Southern railroad, is in this city and goes south by boat or rail to-day. Our southern people we hope have not forgotten that this is the road which telegraphed all over the country just previous to the Philadelphia convention that "they gave no half fare tickets to rebels attending rebel conventions." If we are not very much mistaken, Mr. Gray's name was attached to the dispatch. We are also mistaken if it is not a loss of time for this company to solicit travel from this section. Gratuitous insults our people don't forget. They would deserve them if they did.

The Dan Able backed out last evening about half past seven. She was covered with gay and happy people, the elite